*The China Weekly*

# REVIEW

# 密勒氏評論報

*A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917*

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

C. Y. W. MENG — DANIEL J. LEE
S. C. YANG (Harbin) — TRYPHON KU
MARK M. LU (Honan) — CHANG YA-CHUEN
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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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## THE JAPANESE COVET ANOTHER MANCHURIAN RAILWAY

THE Japanese a short while ago seized one railway in Manchuria, namely the Taonan-Angangchi railway, on the ostensible ground that it owed money to Japanese creditors, mainly the South Manchuria Railway. From all appearances the ground is being laid to seize another railway in Manchuria, namely the Chinese Eastern railway spur leading from Harbin to Kwangchegtsze (Changchun). According to a *Rengo* dispatch from Mukden, dated Dec. 16, the managing bureau of the Chinese Eastern Railway intended to send an emissary to the head office of the South Manchuria Railway to suggest the purchase of the southern line of the C. E. R. by the S. M. R. Company. The same telegram added that Count Uchida, President of the South Manchuria Railway Co., had an important conference with General Honjo, commander of the Kwantung Army, on the matter.

The story of the building of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been chronicled often before, but a brief summary will not be out of place here. When Imperial Russia built its trans-Siberian railway it found that in order to make the journey between St. Petersburg and Moscow to far-flung Vladivostok as short as possible it would be advisable to have a railway cut across north Manchuria from Manchuli on the West to Pogranichnaya on the East. This railway, which was called the Chinese Eastern, was completed in the beginning of the 20th century, the construction being carried on under a treaty made with China. Most of the money was borrowed from France. Incidental to the East-west line, the Russians sent down a spur to Dalny (now Dairen), the junction taking place at Harbin. When the Russo-Japanese war was brought to a close the peace terms provided for the division of this spur running from Harbin to Dalny, the Russians taking about one-third to the north and the Japanese two-thirds to the south. The Japanese almost immediately upon gaining possession changed over the line from the Russian broadgauge to the standard gauge, and the result is that today the only break in the journey from Dairen to Moscow on a through train is where the Japanese and Russian lines meet at Changchun. The situation as it has existed for the past quarter of a century is undoubtedly an anomaly. All rail shipments from Dairen to Harbin must change cars at

Changchun owing to the change of gauge. Freight south of Changchun is reckoned in Japanese currency; north of Changchun in Russian currency. The whole system is clumsy and expensive. The original purpose for which the Russians built the railway disappeared with the loss of Dairen. Since then this spur running south from Harbin to Changchun has been of little value to the Chinese Eastern railway system (now under joint Russian and Chinese management) but it would be extremely valuable to the Japanese, particularly at the present time. Undoubtedly the Japanese from now on will leave no stone unturned in order to get possession of this Harbin-Changchun line. Japan doubtless counts upon the Manchurian officials being complacent, and as far as one can see the Russians would be quite glad to get this branch line off their hands. It is probable that negotiations will take place between the Russians and Manchurian officials on one side and the Japanese on the other looking towards the Japanese gaining possession by means of negotiation, but still it would be very interesting to know what Count Uchida and General Honjo talked about when they had the interview concerning the railway above referred to.

## CHINESE STUDENTS RESUME THEIR STUDIES

THE more militant phases of the student demonstrations in China seem to have run their course. For one thing the new regime at Nanking was no more sympathetic to the idea of the students engaging in rowdy demonstrations at Nanking than was the old one and when a gang of about a thousand students at Nanking on December 17 wrecked the premises of the *Central Daily News*, the official organ of the Central Publicity Department, with the result that the publication could not appear except in a miniature form, the government very materially tightened up its measures against the student demonstrations in general. The test came on the morning of December 18, when just before dawn several thousand soldiers belonging to the Nanking Garrison Headquarters surrounded the compound of the Central University, where all the students were quartered, rounded them up and escorted them to special trains which had been prepared with steam up at the Shanghai-Nanking and Tientsin-Pukow railway stations. During the previous afternoon the soldiers and students had come into conflict and although the first reports spoke of a large number having been killed, it later appeared that the only death was that of one student who, while trying to escape from the soldiers, tumbled into the river at the rear of the *Daily News* offices and was drowned. Scores of students were, however, more or less injured. The students who had assembled at Nanking came from widely separated areas, principally Peiping, Shanghai, Tsinan, and Tientsin.

In the meantime the students in certain districts, notably at Hangchow have commenced a new form of demonstration in order to register their dissatisfaction with existing conditions in China. The Hangchow students conceived the idea of a "crying party" to proceed to Nanking. The idea was to weep audibly and lustily before the Sun Yat-sen memorial and thus bring shame to the national administration, but this plan was later abandoned.

After the raid by the Nanking garrison of the Central University, guards were stationed there and thus prevented the students from using the University as their base as they had been doing previous to December 18. The students, seeing that the University would probably not be accessible to them at all, thereupon petitioned Lin Sen, Acting Chairman of the National Government, requesting that the guards should be withdrawn so that they may return to their studies. Lin Sen, in granting the request, urged the students to pay strict attention to their work in future and not interfere again in political affairs.

The indications are that from now on the students will be somewhat less militant than they have been during the past month or more. Making due allowance for youthful exuberance, and not losing sight of the fact that, despite all criticism, the agitations of the students have done much to waken the national consciousness, it is probably correct to say that the students would be wise from now on to give undivided attention to their studies instead of engaging in riotous demonstrations. Many of them were doubtless inspired as much as anything by the natural desire of youth for adventure. The prospects of a free ride to Nanking were undoubtedly fascinating. Many of them had never been to the capital and under other circumstances would probably not have had the chance to make the trip for years. Even the trip is to be considered as part of their education.

In the meantime the Nanking government has placarded the streets of the capital with banners and posters denouncing the communists, who are blamed for the recent student disturbances in Nanking and other parts of the country. The posters have been put up by the Government and the local Kuomintang jointly. They state that the communists are carrying on an agitation among the students with the intention of utilizing the students' genuinely patriotic movement to further the plans of the Third International. The recent disturbances, it is said, were engineered purposely to embarrass the Government and to overthrow the present regime.

Later reports indicated that the students throughout China generally were resuming their studies.

## THE STEADINESS OF SILVER

THE Nov. 16 issue of U. S. *Commerce Reports* says: "Ever since 1913 the course of the price of silver has run remarkably parallel to the general movement of wholesale prices. In other words, the price of silver as measured by other commodities has been fairly steady, and its fluctuations in relation to gold have been those of the general market." The significance of this statement should not be lost sight of. It means that a country like China, which is on a silver basis, has enjoyed more stable prices than have countries using the gold standard, even assuming that such a nominal gold standard country has been able to maintain its currency on the gold basis—and the great majority have

not been able to do so. This means that if during the past eighteen years,—and that includes the years of the Great War—an individual or firm had two accounts, one in gold and one in silver, he would be in a much better position with his silver account when it came to figuring out how much wheat or cotton or iron or silk he could buy over the whole period than he was with his gold account. During these years the prices of standard commodities figured out in gold turned virtual somersaults. Their prices in silver, on the other hand, were comparatively steady. The question of the gold standard is only of academic interest to China at the present time, as there has never been any real move towards putting China on a gold basis, although the Chinese Customs, in order to bring advalorem duties up to the figures which ruled at the time these duties were fixed, has adopted a gold unit, valued at forty gold cents. This, however, has no bearing on the general question of adopting a gold standard for China. Certain it is that if China had the gold standard during the past eighteen years she would not be so well off as she is with the silver standard. The Kemmerer Commission recommended an eventual gold standard for this country, but it seems to us that the supporters of a gold standard would find it rather difficult to explain what advantage it would be to this country, in the face of the statement made by no less an authority than the U. S. Department of Commerce that the price of silver as measured by other commodities has been steadier than the price of gold.

## RECRUDESCENCE OF LABOR TROUBLES IN SHANGHAI AREA

THE Shanghai district is apparently on the eve of another era of serious labor troubles. During the week strikes occurred at two of the principal industrial establishments in the Shanghai area, namely the British American tobacco factory at Pootung and the Wing On cotton mill (No. 2) in Yangtszepoo. In both instances serious disorders occurred, and although the strike at the B.A.T. establishment was short-lived, the workers resuming their duties the same day, the atmosphere is supercharged, and further trouble is expected at almost any moment. The strike at the Wing On mill is still in progress.

The labor disturbances are attributed to the activities of communist elements who are taking advantage of the change of governments at Nanking to renew their agitations. Making due allowance, however, for the work of the communists, the present movement seems to be much of the same character as has been witnessed in European countries and America, particularly in England, namely that Labor in China is trying to secure a larger measure of power, both monetary and political. The Shanghai General Labor Union, which controlled all the small unions in Shanghai up to the establishment of the Nanking government, was disbanded by order from Nanking shortly after the Chiang Kai-shek government came into power. Many of the leaders were arrested, various branch offices being disbanded and forbidden to reorganize. Now with the change of government at Nanking many of the Labor officials have again appeared on the scene, taking heart from the fact that the Kuomintang, which had superseded the Union in the control of Labor affairs, by order of Nanking, has in the meantime been severely attacked by some of the most prominent political leaders in the country. Briefly put, the General Labor Union is seeking to establish itself in the position it held before it was ordered to disband by the Nanking Government. The strikes at Pootung and Yangtszepoo during the week were early fruits of its activities.

Approximately 6,000 workers of the British American Tobacco Co., at Pootung went on strike on the morning of Dec. 21. Shortly after the strike was declared, about 100 workers led by a Chinese named Li Chang-kuei, who was later found to be one of the former officials of the Shanghai General Labor Union, attacked the premises of the B.A.T. Workers' Union at Pootung. They drove out the officials and took possession of the Union offices. Many of the attacker were armed with iron bars. The police were called and they arrested Li and about 30 of his followers. Li had been in charge of the B.A.T. Workers' Union at Pootung before it was abolished by the Chinese authorities. The strikers returned to work in the afternoon, but further disturbances are feared by the B.A.T. officials.

On Sunday night, Dec. 20, 5,000 workers employed by the Wing On cotton mill No. 2, at Woosung, went on strike and attempted to wreck the premises. The police, who were called in, at first were powerless and the mob rushed through the compound of the factory and took possession of the premises, smashing furniture and causing destruction generally. The police eventually opened fire and succeeded in dispersing the mob, a number of whom were left lying on the ground, one or two of them probably mortally wounded. This incident was but one of several that has occurred recently at the Wong On mills. For the present these mills are idle.

## THE BEGGAR PROBLEM IN SHANGHAI

THE FOUNDER of the Christian religion made use of the expression, "The poor you have with you always,"—a fact which is made evident in all parts of the world, nowhere more so than in China. Where there are poor people it is obvious that if they are not given relief, they will live under miserable conditions, and in some cases starve, unless means are provided for rendering them assistance. In countries where such assistance is not publicly organized it is only natural that the poor should resort to begging, publicly—and they do so very regularly and persistently in China. There is no law against begging in China. There is also no law providing help for those who in the absence of begging would have no means of subsistence.

It is inevitable that under such circumstances there should be a horde of beggars attracted to Shanghai, the richest spot in China. Wherever one goes one sees beggars. The International Settlement, the French Concession and Greater Shanghai—the latter under purely Chinese con-

trol—all share in their "patronage". Nearly every crowded thoroughfare, and nearly every bus and streetcar stop is infested with them. Some of them are healthy looking, others are not; a few of them are deformed, a number of them horribly so. They have become one of the "sights" of Shanghai.

The unfortunate truth in connection with the great and growing groups of beggars in Shanghai, and this is true in all the three districts which comprise Shanghai, is that the larger part of them are absolutely undeserving. Their method of operation is little short of blackmail. They do not merely stand, and patiently wait for alms. Instead they persistently and audaciously importune. The path of pedestrians is blocked by them. In many cases, right on the principal thoroughfares beggars can be seen trailing behind, and after dusk actually tagging at the gowns of pedestrians who try to escape their importunities. Many of these professional beggars,—and they are professional most of them, frequently earning ten times as much in a day as honest people can at honest labor—work with a speed that is truly amazing. Having trailed a victim along the block in one direction, they will immediately attach themselves to some one coming in the opposite direction. If they get a coin from the man going east that only whets their ambition to get another one out of a pedestrian coming west. They gain their contributions not by exciting pity; they gain them on the same principle that "racketeers" do—pay up, or be pestered!

There is one aspect of the beggar problem in Shanghai that we earnestly recommend to Young China, and that is the matter of prestige. Several years ago the Kuomintang deprecated the fact that tourists were taking pictures of the worst phases of Chinese life in out-of-the-way places and thus casting a stigma on China abroad. But here is a situation where tourists have one of the worst phases of Chinese life thrust upon them, willy nilly, in the one spot where more tourists touch China than any other, namely Shanghai. The Chinese Boy Scouts or the Street Unions could do no better service for their country than to get at the truth of this beggar problem, not only in Shanghai but all over China. Deserving poor should be cared for and plans for taking care of them should be developed to a greater degree than they have been so far. And at the same time the antecedents of all impostors should be investigated—something that should be comparatively easy for the youths of China with their highly developed enquiring spirit. Even if there is no law against begging, there is a law against fraud, and if any beggars,—thousands of them as *The Review* very much suspects—are frauds, they ought to be prosecuted on that ground. The sidewalks of a large city are not proper places for the destitute or beggars—either deserving or undeserving.

# Soviet Becomes an "Economic Imperialist" in the Manchuria Market

*(Written at Mukden on Dec. 10 for The Chicago Tribune)*

APPARENTLY without realizing it themselves the Soviet Russians have become economic imperialists and instead of worrying over much about rescuing the so-called oppressed masses of Asia from exploitation by Western industrialists and capitalists, they are doing a lot of serious thinking about how best to sell Soviet products to the aforementioned oppressed masses. This sensational change in Soviet policy is most apparent in Manchuria which Chinese territory adjoins the Russian domain and thus constitutes an object of primary attention on the part of those directors of the U. S. S. R. who are concerned with the sale of such everyday products as kerosene oil, cigarettes, galvanized iron, cotton goods, confectionery, wines and perfumery. One does not mean to infer that certain men in high places in Moscow have suddenly given up the idea of converting China to Communism and thus advancing the cause of the so-called "world-revolution." There still are plenty of such persons and they doubtless have agents working for them in the Far East. But unless the writer has mis-judged the trend of the times, the agents of political unrest are gradually being pushed into the background and their places taken by a large number of equally earnest young men whose primary interest in life is to dispose of the surplus of some factory located in the Moscow industrial district.

The change in orientation of Rusian policy has been so sudden that the Russians apparently have not realized it themselves, but one only needs walk down a retail street in such cities as Harbin, Changchun, Mukden, Hailar, Tsitsihar or even in Dairen which is located within the Japanese leased zone and supposedly secure against outside commercial competition, to realize the actualities of Soviet commercial penetration. Just now, which is the season when one is supposed to do his Christmas shopping early, one finds the shop-windows filled with bright new toys, most of them painted red. Practically all are the products of Soviet factories and if one may believe the statements of the shop-keepers they are proving more popular than competing products from the work-shops of Japan and Germany. Japanese toys run strongly to celluloid and tin while most of the Soviet toys are of wood and are cheaper; one even hears of the "dumping" of Soviet toys on the Manchurian market.

However, toys are a small part of the story of Russian industrial development and the beginning of the Soviet fight for foreign markets. The Chinese maritime customs recently published a detailed report of Soviet imports through two Manchurian ports of entry, Manchouli and Pogranictnaya, located at the western and eastern ends of the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway. The imports through Manchouli included thirty-five separate items while the Pogranictnaya list included thirty-one items. There were several items in these lists that caused the Harbin and Mukden agents for American, British, German and Japanese manufacturers to sit up and take notice. Three items attracted

particular attention among the Americans—kerosene oil, cigarettes and lumber. British and Japanese importers of cotton goods were surprised to find in the list nine different types or classifications of cotton fabrics from Soviet mills, indicating that the competition in this line in future is to be three-cornered. Then, aside from numerous items peculiar to Russian industry such as caviare and variosu fishery products, dairy products and furs, there were various items in which Russia had not previously figured as an exporter such as ungalvanized iron and steel cuttings, plain tinned plates, rope, biscuits, confectionery, aerated waters, matches, motor-car tires, brandy, wines, rubber boots, chinaware and glassware, raisins and prunes, soap and toilet articles, medicines, toys, hemp and jute canvas and linen cloth. Aside from the items pertaining to cotton cloth and alcoholic liquors in which the United States does not figure in the China trade, the list of Russian imports resembled the manifest of one of the Dollar line steamers docking at Shanghai.

There was a time in the old days of Russia's predominant position in Manchuria when practically all the wants of Manchuria's then meager population were supplied from Russia, but that trade was lost in the world war and the ensuing revolution. The result was that Russia was out of the China market for practically a decade; hence the sudden appearance of Soviet products in a field which had become monopolized by Japan, Germany, Britain and the United States created consternation. While the total value of Soviet exports to Manchuria in the first six months of the present year did not amount to more than two and half million dollars in United States currency, the miscellaneous character of the imports combined with the suddenness of their appearance on the market were responsible for the charge of dumping. In some cases there seemed to be sound ground for the charge because the prices quoted were far below the cost of production of simialr articles in so-called capitalistic countries. This was particularly true on products that came into competition with American goods such as lumber, cigarettes and kerosene. Representatives of American oil concerns tell of instances where kerosene oil has been sold at prices that scarcely covered transportation cost, not to mention the expense of production and distillation at the well.

Prior to the coming of Russian oil the Manchurian market was monopolized by two American concerns, Standard Oil Co. of New York and Texas, and the British Asiatic Petroleum Company, a Shell interest. Within two years the Russians have taken about fifty percent of the North Manchurian oil trade which amounts to about 5,000,000 gallons a year and are now beginning to cut into the South Manchuria trade which amounts to about 20,000,000 gallons a year. The normal selling price for American and British petroleum in the Manchurian market is around G. $3 a case containing ten gallons or thirty cents a gallon, this being the price to the consumer. The Russians cut this price to about twenty-five cents a gallon and when the foreign companies reduced their prices in order to hold their customers, the Soviet Naptha Syndicate continued to reduce its prices, maintaining a rate of about five cents per gallon below the American and British prices.

All other things being equal the Russians might be expected in time to monopolize the business, but the Anglo-American oil men claim that there are certain defects in the Soviet selling system which neutralizes their price advantage. Stocks arrive irregularly and the quality is not uniform, hence the Russians have not been able to hold their dealers as have the American and British companies who have storage facilities and through long experience have learned the peculiarities of the market. Practically all of the Russian oil which has been brought into the Manchurian market has been transported from the Black sea in two Soviet tankers which unload their stocks at Dairen and Vladivostok. The American oil comes chiefly from California and Texas while the British oil comes chiefly from the Dutch East Indies; hence it is about an even bet on transportation costs.

Aside from the oil competition which has created the greatest noise, the Soviets have caused even greater commotion in the Manchurian lumber market which previously was a practical American monopoly with supplies coming from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Now, if one would believe the tales of woe prevalent in Dairen and Mukden, the Russians due to the nearness of their vast Siberian forests are on the way to a practical monopolization of this field. One of the Anglo-American oil companies claimed that the Russian state lumber syndicate quoted prices for box materials which were more than fifty percent below the best prices for U. S. and Canadian lumber, leading to the charge that the Russians are using "forced" labor in their Far Eastern timber camps.

The Russians naturally deny the charge of dumping and claim that they are only following the practices of their "capitalistic competitors in breaking into a new market. They claim that Manchuria is a new market for Soviet products, hence the quickest way of crashing the gate is to quote lower prices than the established firms. Also they cite an involved system of cost accounting to prove that their costs are actually lower, but refuse to state whether they would maintain the lower prices after the "capitalists" had been driven out and the market monopolized. The Russians also declare, with considerable heat, that they are forced to sell at reduced prices abroad in order to obtain immediate funds for the payment of their foreign bills for machinery; that if the wicked capitalists of Wall Street would lend them the money for the financing of their industrial development, it would not be necessary for the Moscow state selling agencies to sell abroad at cut-throat prices. Also there are further arguments that Russian industry being state-owned is not faced with the necessity of paying interest on capital charges, hence Russian goods cost less to produce—and further arguments to similar effect.

The plain facts in the situation appear to be that the Red Russians in spite of themselves are becoming economic imperialists and as much are being forced into a position where they must fight for new markets for the excess products of their new industrialism. Nowhere is this tendency more in evidence than in their selling methods. At first the Soviet state trading agencies attempted to sell for cash directly to the trade without the service of middle-men, but

this failed. Now one finds the Russians using all of the selling dodges of their "imperialistic" competitors, even to the granting of long-term credits. Shortly after the beginning of the Sino-Japanese conflict at Mukden last September, there was opened a new store on Naniwadari Street in the Japanese Concession. Over the front of the shop appeared a sign in gold letters two feet high, "Foreign Goods Store." Also, there were advertisements in the local newspapers quoting attractive prices. The stock greatly resembled that carried in general stores in country towns in the middle western part of the United States except that several shelves were given over to a display of wines and brandies, all bearing labels of the Soviet state wine monopoly. In addition there were shelves given over to glass-ware, linen and cotton goods, tinned fishery products, butter and cheese, large displays of mineral waters bearing the label of the "People's Commissar of Public Health." Also there were shelves devoted to toys and games for children and one highly interesting display of playing cards without "kings" and "queens," their places being taken by figures of working men and women. Of special interest to small children was a display of Soviet-made dolls, characterizing the various races that go to make up the U. S. S. R. from the Siberian Indian resembling the Esquimaux to the swarthy Turk of the Caucusus. Most intriguing for smokers was a display of carved and highly polished wooden cigarette cases made from the root of the Siberian maple. But there was nothing about this retail store to indicate that this was an important part of the "Five Year plan." K. A. Zaharidi, trade commissioner of the U. S. S. R. who has an office in Mukden claimed that the "Foreign Goods Store" was not operated by the Soviet state agency directly, but was operated as a private enterprise under a commission arrangement.

In the disposal of its oil products, automobile tires, machinery, chemicals, lumber and cotton goods, the Soviet follows the practice of its competitors—that is, agents are supplied on a commission basis. Dealers state the arrangement with the Soviet state trading agencies is quite similar to the arrangement which they make with manufacturers in Chicago, New York, Detroit and St. Louis.

Although they refuse to admit it—probably do not dare to admit it—the Russians have discovered that the products of a factory, even though that factory is owned by the state functioning under a so-called communistic regime, must be sold and if there is not sufficient market at home, outlets must be found abroad. In this manner Red Russia is swinging toward "economic imperialism" in the sense that it must fight for foreign markets and use all the customary selling methods. This new situation is in turn having its inevitable effect on Soviet foreign policy as evidenced in the Far East. For example, the Red Russians are now beginning to talk about the necessity of maintaining the "Open Door" for world trade in Manchuria and are talking less and less about uplifting and rescuing the so-called proletarian masses of Asia from capitalistic exploitation.

In a sense it also serves to explain why Soviet Russia has refused up to the present to become involved in the complications between China and Japan. Officials of the Soviet state trade department do not disguise the fact that their industries are benefitting from the present complications which the Japanese are experiencing with their Chinese customers. Soviet-made cotton goods are displacing Japanese goods not only in Manchuria's four provinces, but in the hotly contested Shanghai market. The Russians are determined to let nothing interfere with their drive toward industrialization—the Five Year Plan—which in the Far East means the construction of metallurgical, heavy machinery and electrical plants in the Lake Baikal district which is being converted into a sort of Asiatic Pittsburgh. Along with this development is proceeding the double-tracking and modernization of the Trans-Siberian Railway which will require from two to four years. While admitting that the extension of Japanese military power into North Manchuria and Inner Mongolia constitutes a potential menace to the Soviet, the Russians shrug their shoulders and declare that they are not interested so long as the Japanese do not actually menace Soviet territory. When pressed for an explanation of their apparent lack of interest in Japanese military movements within the Soviet "zone" in North Manchuria, the Far Eastern representatives of Moscow declare their conviction that while Japan's military plan has gone through without a hitch, the Japanese army probably has lost the Japanese manufacturers more trade than can be recovered in a decade. They point out that practically forty percent of Japan's foreign trade is with China and that practically fifty-five percent of Japan's exports to China are to that part of the Republic which lies south of the Great Wall. Japan's military adventure into Manchuria has had the result of practically destroying Japan's market in China proper and even though Japan should be able to win Manchuria completely to the extent of actual annexation, it would not repay for the loss of markets in China proper. In the meantime Soviet Russia, similar to several other interested nations, is in the position of the third party who is grabbing all the plums! The chances are that when the time arrives, if it ever does, when the Powers will be forced to take a strong and definite stand for the preservation of the Open Door and the territorial and administrative integrity of China, Soviet Russia will be found on the side of the said Powers and no longer will hold out in the forlorn hope of catering to proletarian movements favorable to the so-called "world revolution."

For those who have a specific interest in the subject of Russian trade with China, the following tables of Soviet exports to China through the two Manchurian ports of Manchouli and Pogranichtnaya are reproduced from a recent report of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Manchuria:

**From Manchouli**

| Article | Quantity | Value in Customs Gold Units |
|---|---|---|
| Hemp and or Jute canvas | 2,052 yds. | 1,854 |
| Ungalvanised Iron and Steel Cuttings (not over ⅛ in. thick ..... | 1,878 pcls. | 26,454 |
| Plain Tinned Plates .... | 4,218 „ | 141,727 |
| Fish, Dried & Smoked .. | 46 „ | 3,697 |
| Fish, Salted ..... | 31 „ | 1,728 |
| Caviare ..... | 39 „ | 10,056 |
| Cigarettes ..... | 4,943,000 pcs. | 13,886 |
| Kerosene Oil ..... | 4,327 Am. Gallons | 2,147 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lubricating Oil | 15,306 | „ „ | 10,362 |
| Fox Skins | 280 | pcs. | 5,103 |
| Skins, other kinds | 400 | „ | 2,063 |
| Soft Wood | 1,805,000 | sup. ft. | 107,424 |
| Pole, Wood | 12,460 | pcs. | 4,764 |
| Firewood | 231,396 | pcls. | 94,467 |
| Coal | 44,360 | tons | 310,230 |
| Rope | 60 | pcls. | 6,759 |
| Cambrics, Lawns, Muslins, White or Dyed, Plain or Figured | 40,975 | pcs. | 324,816 |
| Printed Cambrics, Lawns, Muslins, | | | |
| Shirtings, Sheetings & T-Cloths | 40,975 | pcs. | 234,816 |
| Printed Oatmeal Crapes & Oatmeal Crape Cretonnes | 219 | „ | 4,041 |
| Printed Sateens | 234 | „ | 3,655 |
| Printed Herring-bone Twill | 213 | „ | 2,037 |
| Printed Cotton Piece Goods n.o.p.f. | ——— | „ | 1,567 |
| Cotton Piece Goods, Yarn-dyed, n.o.p.f. | 39,656 | yds. | 11,619 |
| Linen, and Linen & Cotton Unions | 31,555 | „ | 17,838 |
| Fishery & Sea Products n.o.p.f. | 20 | | 953 |
| Biscuits | ——— | | 6,966 |
| Confectionery | ——— | | 17,740 |
| Aerated waters | 10,876 | doz. | 27,775 |
| Seal Skins | 106 | pcs. | 3,566 |
| Skin, other kinds | 1,338 | „ | 3,328 |
| Matches | 21,133 | gross | 13,246 |
| India-rubber & Gutta-percha Tires | 197 | „ | 8,486 |
| Agricultural Machinery | ——— | „ | 27,933 |
| Machinery, n.o.p.f., & parts thereof | ——— | | 8,066 |
| **From Pogranictnaya** | | | |
| Sewing Cotton Thread, on Spools, White or Dyed | 11,808 | gross | 42,580 |
| Plain Tinned Plates | | | |
| Bicho de Mar, Black, | 309 | piculs | 11,011 |
| Spiked | 281 | „ | 39,310 |
| Fish, Dried & Smoked | 231 | „ | 2,886 |
| Fish, Fresh | 5,049 | „ | 48,170 |
| Fish, Salted | 2,991 | „ | 35,085 |
| Caviare | 95 | „ | 18,837 |
| Fishery & Sea products n.o.p.f. | 772 | „ | 32,493 |
| Butter | 43 | „ | 4,252 |
| Cheese | 71 | „ | 8,087 |
| Brandy | 242 | doz. | 6,017 |
| Spirits | 188 | „ | 1,674 |
| Cigarettes | 18,017,000 | pcs. | 56,556 |
| Caustic Soda | 1,498 | „ | 15,434 |
| Soda Ash | 610 | „ | 2,910 |
| Naphtha & Benzine | 217,469 | Am. Galls. | 171,194 |
| Kerosene Oil | 709,129 | „ „ | 386,772 |
| Lubricating Oil | 3,460 | „ „ | 4,624 |
| Skins (Furs), other kinds | 641 | pcs. | 1,748 |
| Firewood | 84,775 | „ | 25,375 |
| Coal | 79,623 | tons | 1,993,301 |
| Rubber Boots & Shoes | 3,690 | pairs | 7,946 |
| Biscuits | ——— | | 3,916 |
| Confectionery | ——— | | 26,156 |
| Raisins | 497 | pcs. | 11,022 |
| Still Wines, Red or White | 4,565 | Imp. gallons | 16,006 |
| Port Wine | 214 | „ „ | 1,056 |
| Aerated Waters | 1,512 | doz. | 3,389 |
| Chinaware | ——— | | 10,653 |
| Sewing Machines | 100 | pcs. | 7,211 |
| Sewing Cotton Thread, on Spools or Cops | 3,504 | gross | 9,215 |

# Japanese Encircle Chinchow with a Rim of Steel--- Capture Scheduled for Christmas Day

As had been indicated for the past several weeks would be the case the Japanese Army has sent an ultimatum to the Chinese army in and around Chinchow to withdraw (within two weeks). Following receipt of the Japanese ultimatum the Nanking government on December 20 sent an urgent cable to the League of Nations calling the attention of the League Council to the fact that the Chinese troops in self-defense would be compelled to resist the Japanese advance. In the meantime the Japanese had prepared for an elaborate military campaign designed to result in the capture of Chinchow, the provisional capital of Manchuria, on Christmas Day. The operations commenced with an estensible drive against bandits and irregular Chinese soldiers at dawn on Monday, December 21. Japanese garrison troops from Changchun, Mukden, Yingkow and along the Peiping-Mukden and Taonan-Ssupingkai railways were used in the operations. The main drive was preceded by various clashes of a minor character. On the morning of December 20 the Japanese garrison at Yingkow clashed with 20,000 Chinese troops between Panshan and Tienchwangtai. One Japanese was killed and two others were wounded in this encounter. Previous to the main operations, the Japanese had followed their usual tactics of dropping bombs within the area which they intended to carry by assault later on. According to Colonel N. E. Margetts, American military attache to the United States Legation at Peiping, and Colonel G. Badham-Thornhill, British attache at Peiping, who had been stationed in the Chinchow area for three weeks as observers, reported on their arrival at Mukden Dec. 18 that the Japanese had up to that date dropped 26 bombs in the Chinchow area, 23 of which had caused property damage.

Whatever truth there may have been in the reports some weeks back that the Japanese Army was running away with the civil arm of the Japanese Government, or that the Emperor had ordered the withdrawal of the Japanese Army from this or that region—these all allegedly having occurred under the previous Japanese government—the fact is now firmly established that Lieutenant General S. Honjo, the Kuantung Garrison Commander, has been given absolute carte blanche to act on his own initiative. It is no longer necessary for General Honjo to consult Tokyo or to receive instructions from Tokyo in advance. He is now authorized to go ahead, using his own judgment, merely reporting as he goes along. In other words, General Honjo has become a virtual military dictator for the Manchurian region. General Jiro Minami, the former Minister of War, has come over to Manchuria to see his brother general put the finishing touches on the bandits in the Chinchow region, and incidentally probably on the Chinese troops in that area. Japanese military airplane squadrons left Mukden at dawn December 21 and carried out bombing operations against Chinese irregulars near Changtu, Tienkatung and Fakumen. At the time of writing it is not quite clear whether the Japanese had sent any military mission to Chinchow to warn General Ying Chen, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's commander at the provincial capital of Manchuria, to withdraw his troops. Apparently owing to the recalcitrant attitude of

the Chinese garrison at Chinchow the Japanese decided to go ahead with their operations without sending any warning. Reinforcements from Japan began ariving at Mukden end of last week and continued to arrive at various intervals since. The Japanese statements, announcements and communiques all emphasize that the object of the various military maneuvers engaged in by them had the extermination of bandits as their objective. However, the net result of the Japanese operations was to draw a tighter rim of steel around Chinchow.

All pretences as to the object of the Japanese operations in the Chinchow neighborhood were brushed aside by a War Office statement issued to the press at Tokyo December 22. The statement made quite clear that the object of the Japanese campaign was to capture Chinchow. References were made to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's "lack of sincerity." The Japanese War office referred to the fact that apparently the Chinese provisional government of Manchuria at Chinchow had concentrated in the vicinity of Chinchow a vast number of troops, belonging to the Chinese North-Eastern Army. These troops, the Japanese alleged, were directing mounted bandit-troops, as flying detachments "in order to disrupt the peace and order of Manchuria." The imminence of an attack by the Japanese upon Chinchow caused Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to telegraph from Peiping to Nanking for instructions as to what action be should take, but owing to the confusion at Nanking no definite reply was sent to the Marshal. In the meantime it appeared that the Japanese were putting forth every effort to effect the capture of Chinchow by Christmas Day.

# Fourth Kuomintang Plenary Session Opens at Nanking—Government Resigns En Bloc

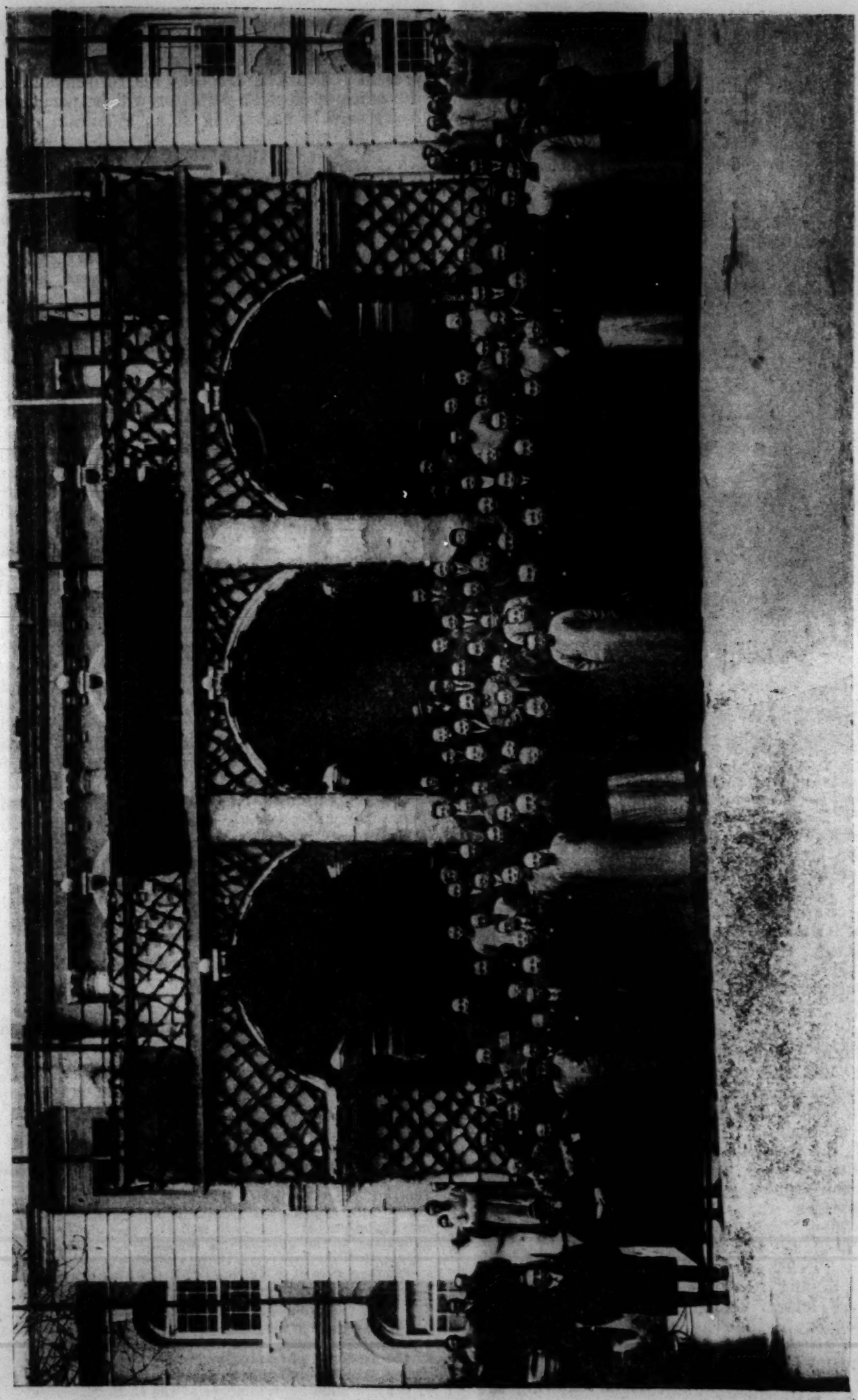
THE first sitting of fourth plenary session of the Central committees of the Kuomintang assembled at the Kuomintang headquarters at Nanking December 22. A brief account of the proceedings appears later on in this article. The outstanding feature of the meeting was that the two recognized leaders of the Canton group, namely Mr. Hu Han-min and Mr. Wang Ching-wei were conspicuous by their absence. The former is still in Hongkong, the latter in Shanghai. Both claim that they are unable to be present at the Nanking Plenary session, owing to the state of their health. Mr. Hu complains of high blood pressure; Mr. Wang says he is suffering from diabetes.

Among those who assembled at Nanking to attend the plenary session were Messrs. Hsueh Tu-yi and Chao Pei-lin, the representatives of General Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan respectively. They explained that their chiefs could not come personally to the capital, but they were empowered to act on Feng and Yen's behalf. Both Hsueh and Chao are members of the Central Executive Committee and formerly held the posts of Minister and Vice Minister of the Interior respectively. Another prominent visitor at Nanking to attend the Plenary Session was General Liu Shih, chairman of the Honan Provincial Government.

The Southern delegates, headed by General Li Chung-jen, arrived in Shanghai from the south on Dec. 21, and after a short stay, left on the night train for Nanking. Among 17 others included in the group were Messrs. Ma Chao-chun, Ling Yi-chun, Chang Ting-fan and Wang Chi-loh, General Chang Wei-chang and five others arrived here from Hongkong Dec. 23. Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Minister to Japan, dropped the duties of his post temporarily, and came over to attend the opening meeting at Nanking. Shortly after his arrival here General Li Chung-jen, accompanied by several other members of the C. E. C. and C. S. C., visited Mr. Wang Ching-wei in a local private hospital. In the afternoon a meeting was held at the Burlington Hotel, where decisions to be taken in Nanking were discussed. General Chen Chi-tang, Messrs. Pei Tsung-hsi, Liu Chi-wen, Tang Shao-yi, Hsio Fa-chen, Teng Yi-lu and others have remained in Canton.

In the meantime advices from Hongkong indicated that a conflict is brewing between the militarists at Canton, the lineup being the Air Force and the Navy against the troops under General Chen Chi-tang. According to *Reuter*, these differences followed the recent split between the peace plenipotentiaries at Shanghai and the delegates of the Fourth (Southern) Kuomintang Congress which was concluded in the early part of the month. The delegates insisted on electing members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees anew, while the six peace envoys at Shanghai made an arrangement with Nanking that each side should elect only 24 new members and that the committee members of the first, second, and third congresses should remain members of the fourth congress.

Mr. Hu Han-min and Dr. C. C. Wu rushed back to Canton from Shanghai and a compromise was adopted, which was a virtual victory for the Cantonese peace delegates. General Chang Hui-chang, commander-in-chief of the Air Force, and Admiral Chen Chek, commander-in-chief of the Navy, strongly supported the stand of the six peace plenipotentiaries, whereas General Chen Chi-tang and his officers backed the Congress party. Since then the Air Force and the Navy have constantly supported the Shanghai envoys, but the military have adopted an antagonistic attitude towards Nanking. The *Tung Fang Pao*, a Hongkong daily paper owned by General Chen Ming-shu, says that Admiral Chen Chek and General Chang Hui-chang are now planning to oust General Chen Chi-tang. The Canton army group thought Mr. Hu Han-min was on their side, and they are greatly disappointed that the Kuomintang leader preferred to remain in Hongkong. In the meantime, it is believed Mr. Hu is remaining in the South in order to avoid the impression that he is sympathetic with any of the military factions in Canton. Messrs. Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo cabled Mr. Hu asking him to proceed to



Photograph Showing the Delegates Assembled at Nanking for the First Meeting of the Fourth Central Executive Committee, December 22.

Nanking immediately, but so far Mr. Hu has not shown any disposition to make a move.

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The fourth Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang held its first meeting at Nanking Tuesday, December 22, the opening having been postponed for one day to permit of the arrival of certain delegates. The venerable Mr. Yu Yu-jen was elected chairman of the meeting. The principal feature of the opening session was the wholesale resignation of the Government Ministers, some of them leaving the Capital immediately. Although as regards the most of the resignations they are to be considered as a matter of form, the eventual lineup will probably disclose the elimination of several important personages. Among the Ministers who handed in their resignations were Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs: Mr. T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance; Mr. Liu Kuan-hsiung, Minister of Health: General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War: Admiral Yang Shu-chuang, Minister for the Navy: Dr. H, H. Kung, Minister of Industries: Mr. Li Shu-hua, Minister of Education: Mr. Lien Sheng-hai, Minister of Railways and Mr. Wang Po-chun, Minister of Communications. General Chen Ming-shu, Acting President of the Executive Yuan, urged these Ministers to retain their posts and temporarily declined to accept their resignations.

Mr. Yu Yu-jen, the temporary Chairman of the first meeting of the Fourth Central Executive Committee

The most dramatic event of the day was the "flight" (literally speaking) of General Chiang Kai-shek from the Capital. General Chiang, accompanied by his wife, the former Mei-ling Soong, boarded an airplane at Nanking shortly after noon. Their departure was arranged with the greatest secerecy and the news did not transpire until an hour or so later. Their destination was later ascertained to be Fenghua, the General's native village, in Chekiang province. They alighted from their plane at Ningpo and made the trip to Fenghua by automobile. Prior to his departure for Fenghua General Chiang Kai-shek left with Mr. Yu Yu-jen, a letter explaining his leave-taking. He wrote that he advocates no political theories, that he has no desire to influence the deliberations of the Fourth Central Executive Committee, and that he is following the course he intended to pursue when he resigned his governmental posts. Another of the prominent Government officials to leave the capital the same day was Dr. Wellington Koo. The present indications are that his retirement from the office of Foreign Minister will be permanent. He is said to be resting at a "mountain resort" near Shanghai.

Mr. Sun Fo, Dr. C. C. Wu, General Ho Ying-ching, Mr. Yu Yu-jen, Mr. Chu Cheng, Mr. Chow Lu and Mr. Ting Wei-feng were elected members of the presidium of the first plenary session of the central committees of the Kuomintang at a meeting held in the afternoon of December 22, when 95 members were present. The entire delegation proceeded to the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum the following morning to pay their respects to the late Party leader.

Pending the selection of a successor to Dr. Wellington Koo, the following were elected to constitute the foreign affairs section of the Central Executive Committee Conference: Dr. Wu Chao-chu, former Chinese Minister to the United States; Eugene Chen, the Foreign Minister in the Canton Government; Dr. C. T. Wang, former Foreign Minister in the Nanking Government; General Chiang Tso-pin, the Chinese Minister to Japan; Gen. Chu Pei-teh, General Chen Ming-shu, Mr. Ku Meng-yu, Mr. Chao Yuan-chung, Mr. Chen Kung-po, Mr. Chen Tien-fong, Dr. H. H. Kung, General Ho Ying-ching, the Minister of War, Mr. Yu Yu-jen and Admiral Yang Shu-chwan. The position of Foreign Minister, it was indicated in telegrams from Nanking, Dec. 22, lay between Dr. C. C. Wu and Mr. Eugene Chen, with the stronger probabilities in favor of the former. Mr. Sun Fo, the former Nanking Minister of Railways, Canton leader and son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was favored as the Chairman of the Executive Yuan. There were also same indications that General Chiang Kai-shek would eventually "come back," probably as Chairman of the Control Yuan. Mr. Hu Han-min, it was declared, would eventually head the Legislative Yuan. It is to be that noted neither Mr. Sun Fo, nor Mr. Hu Han-min were at Nanking for the opening meeting of the Committees.

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The following were announced as some of the subjects to be dealt with at the Plenary Session.

Political Reforms: With regard to political reforms, the forthcoming session, it is understood, will make a revision of the Organic Law of the national government along the lines agreed upon at the Shanghai Peace Conference. The revised Organic Law will provide for the remodelling of the central government on the basis of a cabinet system somewhat after the British and European models, with the president of the Executive Yuan serving as prime minister.

The new Law, it is expected, will also contain provisions safeguarding the independence of the Judiciary, that is, the Judicial Yuan; as well as that of the other three Yuans, namely, the Legislative Yuan, the Supervisory Yuan, and the Examination Yuan. It will also provide for the simplification of the government machinery, the inclusion of popularly elected elements in the various government organs and the creation of a National Defense Commission, which will plan national defenses against foreign aggression.

**To Evade Ministerial Appointment**

With regard to the personnel of the new government, the session after deciding upon the appointment of the president of the national government and the presidents of the five Yuans, will leave all ministerial appointments to be made by the new standing committee of the C. E. C.

(*Continued on page 124*)

# Three Years of Chiang's Administration

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長渙

THE political changes during the past twenty years in China have often been determined by military forces, thus inflicting great suffering on the people. But General Chiang's announcement of retirement for the sake of peace and unity of the country should be regarded as indicating the rising tide of Chinese statesmanship.

### His Youthful Career

Gen. Chiang was born in 1888 in the village of Fenghwa. When he was young he was under the teachings of his mother. When he was 15 years of age he realized that without stopping the foreign invasion, China could not be saved. So he determined to study military science. He entered the Fengloh school(奉鄧學校) where he studied science in preparation to entering the college. At that time China was disastrously defeated by Japan, The defeat suffered by China inspired the youthful Chiang to start the revolution. This marked the beginning of his career.

Shortly afterwards the Paoting Military School, generally known as the National Military Academy, was established by the order of the Manchu emperor. Each military school in various districts was ordered to send two of its best students to a military school; and as Chiang was well known for his ability, he was chosen and sent to the Paoting Military Academy. In the next year, sixty students were chosen to be sent to Japan for higher study, among them being Chiang and Chang Chun, the present mayor of Greater Shanghai.

In Japan, Chiang was introduced by the late Chen Chi Mei—a revolutionary martyr—to join the Tung-Men-Hui. When the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen met Chiang and had a talk with him, he told Chen Chi Mei that "this man will be the hero of our Party and a needed man in our revolutionary movement", pointing to Chiang. Aside from his studies, he was very public-spirited in organizing the well known "Men's Society", of which Huang Fo, former mayor of the Greater Shanghai, was the head. A military science magazine was published, which only served as a propaganda organ for the young revolutionaries.

### The First Revolution

First Revolution: — When the first Revolution broke out in 1911, Chiang, after many difficulties, came back to China. His duty was to go to Hangchow to direct his comrades in the revolutionary movement. He led his men and made an attack on the Yamen (government building) which at last fell into the hands of the revolutionaries. Chiang was elected as the commander of the forces in Chekiang. But knowing that the fall of Nanking was more important to the success of the revolution, Gen. Chiang came to Shanghai to be of assistance to Chen Chi Mei. Eventually, Nanking soon fell into their hands. Dr. Sun was elected as the provisional president of the Chinese Republic. Chiang, having determined to pursue higher studies in Germany, went to Japan to prepare himself to go to Germany.

Second Revolution: — In the next year, when Chiang was just preparing to go to Germany to study, he was informed that Yuan Shih-kai had without the consent of the parliament made a contract with the 5-Power consortium for the loan of $250,000,000; and had overthrown the republic to re-establish the monarchical form of government. Gen. Chiang hurried back to launch the expedition against Yuan. His move was quickly responded to in different provinces, which, however, failed to bring about the end of Yuan's regime. Chiang and Chen Chi Mei were travelling between Shanghai and Japan to prepare another revolution.

Third Revolution:—In the third year of the Republic, Dr. Sun effected the re-organization of the Kuomintang with a view to consolidating the efforts of the revolutionary work. Chiang, together with some others, were entrusted with the task of reorganization. Another attempt was made by Chiang to overthrow Yuan Shih-kai, which eventually brought an end to Yuan's regime.

Military Government in Canton:—When Dr. Sun Yat-sen launched an expedition against the Peking regime, Gen. Chiang was the Chief-of-Staff to the Generalissimo of the Military Government in Canton. The *coup d'etat* by the Kwangsi clique caused the retirement of Dr. Sun. But Gen. Chiang and Hsu Tsung-chi succeeded in reentering Canton and Dr. Sun was elected as the Provisional President. During Chen Chiung-min's *coup d'etat*, Gen. Chiang was with Dr. Sun, swearing to live and die with the late leader. At last, Gen. Chiang succeeded in subduing all the reactionaries and Dr. Sun was received back at Canton as Generalissimo.

Organization of the Wangpao Military Cadets:—Gen. Chiang was appointed by Dr. Sun to go to Russia to study the revolutionary movement and the military organization. When he returned, he was appointed as the organizer and president of the famous Wangpao military cadetts, in which he proved himself to be equal to the task.

The Northern Expedition:—Unfortunately, Dr. Sun died on the 12th of March 1925 in Peking. But the death of Dr. Sun did not cause the breakdown of the party, Gen. Chiang, Hu Han Min, Wang Ching Wei and many others, worked together to establish themselves in Canton. A formal National Government was established in Canton with 16 state councillors. In his declaration issued on the day of the assumption of the post as the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Expeditionary Forces, Gen. Chiang said there were three things he would like to tell the masses of the people:

1st. It is his determination to fight with the imperialists and their followers to the end, there being no possibility of compromising with them,

2nd. It is his wish to see the combination between people and armies of the country in opposition against the aggression from outside and to work together to finish up the revolutionary work within, so that the Three Principles of Dr. Sun would be put in effect.

3rd. It is his wish to see union between soldiers and people, so that the army would be regarded as belonging to the people so that the people and soldiers would jointly share the responsibility of the revolutionary movement. Gen. Chiang assumed his post on Sept. 9, 1926. It took him only six months and one week to put the whole of China under the Kuomintang flag—an accomplishment which should go down as something marvellous in Chinese history!

Chairman of the National Government:—On 15th of April 1926, the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees decided to establish the National Government in Nanking, and Gen. Chiang, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, became automatically the head of the new Government. This marked the beginning of his political career. But the split between Hankow and Nanking caused him to retire to Fenghua and to Japan. But he was restored to the post on January 9th and was appointed chairman of the National Government on October 8th, 1927.

His Marriage:—On December 1927 he was married to Miss Mei-ling Soong, the youngest sister of Mr. T. V. Soong.

### Policy Declared

In his manifesto to the nation, which is really the declaration of policy of his administration, he made clear that during his administration, he would strive to achieve the following:

1. To convoke first the preparation conference of the People's Assembly, after the cessation of the military operations and, in accordance with the instructions of Dr. Sun, to solve the difficult problems confronting the country and to effect the establishment of a unified government.
2. To abolish the unequal treaties and to conclude equal treaties based on the principles of equality and reciprocity for the attainment of equality in the family of nations.
3. To effect the withdrawal of the foreign troops and gunboats in Chinese waters.
4. To abolish extrality.
5. To take back the foreign concessions.
6. To effect the restoration of tariff autonomy.
7. To regulate the establishments of missionary schools and to take back the educational rights.
8. To prohibit the free acquisition of land, the opening of banks and the issue of banknotes by foriengers, except with the sanction of the Chinese Government.
9. To effect the establishment of a clear and sound government, eliminating the corrput officials and doing away with the defects of the previous defunct government.

10. To recognize the right of people to reside and freedom of assembly, freedom of press, publication and religious faith.
11. To effect unification of finances and to abolish Likin.
12. To abolish miscellaneous and cruel taxes.
13. To exempt the people from taxation in the districts which suffered from flood or famine.
14. To prohibit opium planting and opium smoking.
15. To order the soldiers to cooperate with the people and to refrain from forcibly occupying people's houses, schools, or resorting to forcible conscription.
16. To take steps to consolidate the public property with a view to helping the industrial development.
17. To grant financial aid to the people in flooded places and to regulate the price of rice.
18. To help the organization and development of the labor, farmer, merchant, student organizations with a view to removing the obstacles in the way to enabling them to have a voice in the government.
19. To take steps to realize the enforcement of local autonomy in accordance with the instructions of Dr. Sun.
20. To take steps to improve the organization of farmers, and to promulgate the law regulating the highest rate of taxes to be levied, with a view to improving the livelihood of the farmers.
21. To promulgate the labor law, factory law, labor union law, and to regulate the minimum wages of laborers and to prohibit the Chinese and foreign employers from treating the laborers cruelly; and to further improve health conditions in factories, special attention being paid to the protection of child and women laborers.
22. To set aside a certain portion of national revenue solely for educational purposes and to further increase salaries of the primary school teachers and to decrease tuition fees for students.
23. To improve the livelihood of soldiers and to elevate their educational standard.
24. To decide on general increase of salaries in the lower staffs of the civil and educational organizations and to further recognize their rights of organization.
24. To effect equality between the two sexes, to recognize the right of franchise of women and other privillges provided by law and enjoyed by the other sex.
25. To take steps to investigate population and survey land.
26. To take steps to open more highways and canals and to encourage afforestation.
27. To reform the present system of currency and to prohibit the issuance of banknotes without due permission from the government.
28. To grant financial aid to the masses of the people so as to open more productive enterprises.

"I swear to work together with our countrymen for the realization of the above program", concluded the manifesto.

### Chiang's Prosperity Program

The above can well be characterized as Chiang's Prosperity Program for China, which he intended to carry out during his administration. But the years of his administration were really the most chaotic and eventful years we ever witnessed. Before one rebellion was subdued another rebellion came up again, resulting only in great suffering to the people and causing ruin to the country. But Gen. Chiang's explanation is that the Central Government had to fight for the "centralization of authority". In his speech delivered before the 3rd Kuomintang Congress, he said that the root of the present political trouble in China was that different people occupied different places and never obeyed the orders from the Central Government. "Is China truly united?" he asked. "China is in fact not united," he said. "Since the Northern Expedition, different leaders still occupied different places; they collect taxes; they buy ammunition; they increase their forces. The central orders are totally disregarded. The local authorities further threatened secession or rebellion", said Gen. Chiang. But in his efforts to consolidate the conditions, to centralize authority, to uphold the power of the Central Government, Gen. Chiang was inevitably termed a tyrant, dictator, or "new militarist" who intended to unite China by force. The recent resignation of Gen. Chiang is taken by the southerners as irrefutable evidence of the failure of the policy of uniting China by force. But it has yet to be proved that the policy of unification of China by peaceful means would be successful.

### Foreign Policy a Failure

During his administration, Nationalist China was not altogether exempted from foreign aggressions. We had the Nanking incident, the Tsinan incident, Sino-Russian dispute over the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Sino-Japanese dispute in Manchuria.

Aside from the mere declarations of the avowded policy of abolition, of unequal treaties and extrality, as instructed by Dr. Sun the National Government under Gen. Chiang's administration adopted no more definite foreign policy. The decision to sever diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia was the greatest blunder of all. It is true that China is afraid of the communist influence, but the severance of the relationship with Russia does not mean that the communistic influence would never come to China. On the other hand, to join hands with Russia is a help to China in enforcing her demands for the cancellation of unequal treaties and abolition of extrality from the imperialists.

When the nationalist armies reached Tsinan, Japan blocked the way. When the Manchurian authorities intended to change the flag to Kuomintang's, the Japanese gave warning and opposed the change, and further bombed Chang Tso-ling's train. But the Russians did not raise any opposition when the nationalist influence reached the Eastern Provinces. This should be sufficient to enable China to know who is the better friend to China and who should be chosen to ally with. The National Government should be equally aware of the inadvisability of the isolation policy under the present situation.

After both sides had promised to start negotiations the National Government should be able to reach some agreement with Soviet Russia whereby the Sino-Russian relationship would be restored. But after two years of negotiations, no result is in sight. That is to show that the National Government under Chiang's administration failed to grasp the situation in its true perspective, and still committed itself to the old blunder of adopting no definite foreign policy and a policy of isolation in her dealings with the powers.

### Chiang-Hu Incident

One of the fundamental problems of constitutional government is harmony between the executive, the enforcing organ, and the legislature, the formulating organ, of the will of the public. Much of the success of a consitutional government depends upon the solution of this vital problem. For the government must be able not only to formulate public will, but also to enforce it. One without the other is futile. The legislature cannot have public will formulated by itself executed and enforced without the concurrence and cooperation of the excecutive. Neither can the executive enforce public will or law, unless he be despot or autocrat, without the concurrence and cooperation of the legislature. Hence, the harmonious relation between the executive and the legislature is always one of the most fundamental problems of constitutional government. The clash between Gen. Chiang and Mr. Hu Han-min, President of the Legislature, on the eve of the convocation of the Peoples Assembly, over the adoption of the provisional consitution during the present period of political tutelage is a conflict between the executive and legislature. This incident is sufficient to inform us that there is something wrong with the Chinese governmental machinery as it provides no solution of conflicts between the executive and legislature.

Though he has retired from politics, and though his action during his administration might have been at times too drastic and abrupt, Gen. Chiang is well to be regarded as the builder of China. His quickness and willingness to assume full responsibilities in every in stance, in spite of overwhelming difficulties, should be highly admired by all. He is a man of great personality and resources.

During the time when the whole country is devastated by flood, famine, banditry and communism, and is further facing the foreign aggressions from all sides, the reconstruction of China taxes exhaustively the ability of the best politicians and statesmen in the world. Therefore, it behooves the coming administration to prove its ability to bring about a better China for the Chinese. The reorganization of the Japanese cabinet took place only a short time ago, but it resulted in the adoption of the old Tanaka policy toward China. The reorganization of the National Government should not fail to satisfy the people. Should the new administration actually fail to do its task, the second restoration of Gen. Chiang to power is without question.

Nanking, Dec. 18, 1931.

# The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons !

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. L

## IN CONCLUSION

With this lesson we conclude our remarks on the Chinese language. We trust these lessons have awakened a keener interest in language study and that some may have been encouraged to pursue a more extensive study of the language. The writer has received great pleasure in answering the many inquiries that have come to his desk from the readers of the *China Weekly Review*, and he wishes all a Happy New Year and success in their study of the Chinese language.

## CHARACTER STUDY

1 城 246

**Character No. 246 (城1)**

A wall of a city, a city.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tʃËn (R)
Ch'eng

The radical 土 for earth and 成 which is made up of a boy and a battle axe. It is said that a boy is grown up when he is able to use the battle axe. And that when earth is used in a city wall that it has attained its highest usefulness.

1 鄉 247

**Character No. 247 (鄉1)**

A village, the country, a suburban district.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) ʃian (R)
Hsiang

This character refers to the space between two walled cities. Hence the idea of the country, a suburban district.

4 住 248

**Character No. 248 (4住)**

To halt, to stop, to dwell, to live in.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tʂu (R)

It is said that this character refers to a man who enlightens those about him. Hence one who resides in some permanent place. By extension the idea of to halt, stop, to dwell or to live in.

3 死 249

**Character No. 249 (死3)**

Death, to die, firm, fixed.

Pronounced sz

This character refers to a man whose bones have fallen to pieces, that part of a man which is left after the body has been placed under the ground for a long period of time—the skeleton. Hence the idea of death, to die.

5 活 250

**Character No. 250 (活5)**

To live, active, alive.

Pronounced Ro

The 舌 tongue and 水 water combined shows that there is life. Hence the idea of life, lively, living.

## EXAMINATION

If you are interested in checking yourself up on your knowledge of the 250 characters covered in this series of lessons, try this test. Send it in to the Home Study Institute, 525 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai, for correction and grading. All papers will be returned to the students suitably marked and graded.

1

How many of the following expression do you recognize? Give suitable English equivalents:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. 先生 | 6. 學堂 |
| 2. 朋友 | 7. 可以 |
| 3. 甚麼 | 8. 時候 |
| 4. 現在 | 9. 寫字 |
| 5. 吃飯 | 10. 東西 |

2

Can you read following? If so, give the English translation for same.

1. 中國飯好吃 (喫)
2. 中國話好聽
3. 念書的時候要到學堂裏去
4. 我們住在上海
5. 外國人爲甚麼不可以說中國話呢

3

Are you able to give the correct Chinese equivalents for the following words?

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Today | 6. Here |
| 2. Please | 7. A letter |
| 3. Thanks | 8. To write |
| 4. To eat | 9. Good-bye |
| 5. Mother | 10. China |

4

Do you recognize the following characters? If so, give the phonetics or Romanization of each character:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. 要 | 6. 事 | 11. 書 | 16. 雨 |
| 2. 來 | 7. 筆 | 12. 的 | 17. 多 |
| 3. 天 | 8. 我 | 13. 中 | 18. 朋 |
| 4. 人 | 9. 法 | 14. 好 | 19. 錢 |
| 5. 去 | 10. 他 | 15. 不 | 20. 信 |

5

Translate the following sentences into appropriate Chinese:

1. Do you speak Chinese?
2. No, I speak French.
3. Why not study Chinese?
4. I think Chinese is too hard.
5. Not if you study a little every day.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on January 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

# Has the Stumbling Block Been Removed?

BY PAUL K. WANG (汪仲方)

TO the long list of dramatic and tragic events which occurred to China in 1931 we have one more to add in the resignation of President Chiang Kai-shek from all his official posts on Dec. 15, only sixteen days more to the end of the present year. President Chiang's resignation has been a long heralded one, and the news, therefore, has occasioned no surprise to the public. To recall the past incidents leading to his present resignation is as interesting as dramatic. At the end of September three Nanking delegates went to Canton to presuade the Canton leaders to come together and form a united government in face of foreign aggressions, but the latter insisted upon the resignation of President Chiang as a sin qua non to the unification. After several conferences, nothing was achieved to effect the rapprochement. Finally, President Chiang was alleged to have promised the Canton delegates that if they arrived at Shanghai in the morning, he would issue the letter of resignation on the evening of the same day. Based on the strength of this promise, the Canton delegates actually came to Shanghai on Oct, 21, but for some reason or other, President Chiang failed to carry out his part of obligation. Thus the Canton men refused to proceed to Nanking and stayed at Shanghai to watch events. In the meantime, the so-called peace conference was held at Shanghai. After six long sessions the peace makers could not find a modus vivendi which would be satisfactory to both sides. At one time, the conference was on the point of breaking-up, and a battle of words was engaged in by the leading members of both factions; in which the Cantonese charged President Chiang with unfaithfulness in breaking his promise, while the latter retaliated by stating, "My head may be severed but I can not agree to the proposals of a few men that I turn against the party and the constitution". To make the best of the bad bargain, at the seventh session of the peace conference on Nov. 7, a formula was worked out, by which a Party Congress would be separately held in Nanking and Canton to elect a new Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees which would afterwards meet in Nanking for the purpose of producing a new National Government. From this, it was understood that the status of President Chiang would be decided by that twin meeting. The Shanghai peace agreement was, however, repudiated by the Canton Party Congress, and a split occurred in the Canton camp itself. A crisis with the possibility of an open conflict between those who were for and against the peace agreement was barely averted through the good offices of Mr. Hu Han-min and Dr. C. C. Wu, who hurried their trip from Shanghai to Canton, and who successfully persuaded the Canton Party Congress to accept the peace agreement. However, they still insisted upon the resignation of President Chiang, and refused to participate in the Nanking twin meeting until President Chiang vacated his official posts.

### Agitation Spreads Like Wildfire

In the meantime, the students' agitation spread like wildfire. Inspired by the inaction of the League of Nations, they quit their books and staged demonstrations. In taking free rides on the trains from Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, and Shanghai to the Capital in order to petition the government officials in person, they committed many atrocities by holding up the railway traffic, attacking the station masters, and destroying public property. They solicited an interview with President Chiang, and pressed him to go to the North and recover the lost territory. In their demonstrations at the Capital, many students distributed anti-government literature, and shouted such slogans as "Down with the Nanking government" and "Down with so and so". In every respect, the students' agitation, instead of having a purely patriotic motive, has taken on a political aspect. It is apparent that many of the students have played into the hands of crafty politicians and radical elements. In face of domestic uprisings, President Chiang has found that he is a persona non grata not only to his political enemies, but to the students also. Thus he resigned from all his official posts, and in his circular note of resignation he stated, inter alia, "My original desire to carry on at a most critical period proved instead to be a stumbling block to peace and unification. Criticism has been made against this government that it lacks any responsible body to deal with the country's foreign relations. Since the country's unification has a strong bearing on its foreign relations and in order to accept the wishes of the people I have decided to tender my resignation from my posts."

President Chiang's resignation has evoked praise even from his bitter antagonists, and the Chinese press elsewhere has paid tribute to him, and predicated that unification is near at sight. Amid these optimistic atmosphere, I venture to ask whether the stumbling block to unification and peace has been actually removed. The appointments of General Ku Tsu-tung to be chairman of Kiangsu provincial government, General Lu Ti-ping to be chairman of Chekiang provincial government, and General Hsiung Shu-hwei to be chairman of Kiangsi provincial government, on the eve of his resignation have made us suspect that the retired leader has still something up his sleeves. To be sure, these three generals are all military men and his trusted lieutenants. Whether these appointments are acknowledgements of meritorious service rendered by these generals to their chief or involve some ultra motives, we are not in a position to tell. But this is certain that the seed of the future discord has been sown by these appointments, because the Canton leaders have repeatedly declared that the military men should not hold the civil posts. Will the new government, which will be composed of many men of the Canton camp, endorse these appointments? If not, will these generals with the backing of their respective armies defy the new government, or content themselves with handing over their respective posts to the future developments. We, however, entertain the fear that a big stumbling block has been replaced by three small ones, and that the road to unification and peace is as much handicapped as ever.

Moreover, these appointments have led us to believe that President Chiang's resignation was only a political gesture. To abide by the public will, he has temporarily made way for others and retired from the political limelight But he has been careful enough in keeping his sphere of influence intact by dividing his governed territory among his trusted lieutenants. Thus some day when the political wind changes its direction, he can easily emerge from his secluded life and play another important role in the political stage once again as he did in the year of 1927. Furthermore, it has been reported that many of his troops have been moved and concentrated in the vicinity of Chengchow and Loyang, the strategic points of Honan province, the occupation of which will facilitate his future military movements. Unless his subordinates shift their allegiance, he can still dominate the political situation by directing his generals under cover, though he is not actually present in the political arena. The ups and downs of a Chinese military leader are as often and common as the rise and fall of the sun, and the most notable example is Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, who has emerged from his retirement every time stronger than before, because before every retirement he has turned over the power to his subordinates who have faithfully preserved his sphere of influence. In citing the case of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, I have no mind to reflect upon the character of President Chiang; but judging from his present political gestures, we can not help thinking that he will not remain long in the back stage, and that his come-back is only a matter of time.

### Obstacles to be Removed

Personally I am of the opinion that President Chiang's resignation will not lead to the improvement of the present political situation. As a matter of fact, the change of the government coupled with that of the important officials will only bring more chaos and disturbance to the domestic financial and commercial markets at a time when the country is already in a topsy-turvy state. If that change after a great shake-up will spell permanent unification and peace, we shall sacrifice everything for it. But the present phenomea do not warrant us to entertain such a hope. Granting that President Chiang's resignation has been inspired by a patriotic motive and that his appointments are free from any sinister designs, we can not yet see that the road to unification and peace is cleared of any other obstacles. The split in the Canton camp has not been completely healed up; Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, as reported, has taken no friendly attitude toward the new government; the radical elements are agitating for extreme government reformations; and last but not the least, the division of spoils will cause further conflict and fight among different factions. Therefore no new united government can be formed, unless these numerous obstacles can be successfully removed.

Shanghai, December 22, 1931.

# A Hint to Students in the Present Crisis

BY JAMES SHEN

EVER since September 28, when a mob of Nanking and Shanghai students dealt an almost murderous attack on Dr. C.T. Wang, then minister of foreign affairs of the National Government, for his alleged weak-kneed policy against Japan over the Manchuria question, it has become a fad with students of various parts of the country to organize themselves into the so-called "petition groups" and to proceed to Nanking with the ultimate purpose of urging the government for the early realization of national unification and the adoption of a strong positive policy against Japan. The seemingly endless visits of such groups at the capital has necessitated the leaders in the government, especially President Chiang Kai-shek, to find time among their busy hours to receive these groups of students repeating to them what has already been told to other similar groups of the general policy of the government in the present crisis in Manchuria.

While believing in the avowed sincerity of these students proceeding to Nanking to present their petitions, people of more worldly knowledge and common sense certainly find it difficult to see the claimed wisdom of the whole thing. Most of the students incline to believe that by going to the national capital to make known their views to the government, they are saving the country. But as a matter of fact, more than one instance has shown that they are actually hindering the government in its handling of the crisis, besides creating disturbances and interfering with railway traffic.

A group of students at Nanking recently tried to force President Chiang to sign a statement to the effect that he would declare war on Japan. This is extremely absurd. The head of a state is responsible for the welfare of the whole nation. On his shoulders rest the very existence of the state in a crisis like this. It would be obvious to any and every sane person that no head of a state could be compelled, least of all, forced, to do something staking the very life of the country. Failing to see President Chiang that very day, the students decided to stay in the government building over-night while at the same time demanding food and drink. They did not leave the building until the following morning when the President gave them a sharp admonition.

In view of this state of things, one cannot but feel cynical over the future of the country. The students of any country are the cream of the population. They are supposed to lead in the grand task of national salvation. But the students of China know so pitifully little. Judging from the amount of education they have received, really they should understand better and know more as to the ways and means of reconstructing their country into a healthier member in the family of nations. All these petition groups practically have the same things to petition, namely, national unification and strong and positive policy against Japan. The government has more than once made known its stand on these two questions, yet one petition group after another is still on the way to Nanking to air the same points and necessarily to hear the same answers. Neither the students nor the government have anything absolutely new to tell each other. In fact, most of the petition trips would better not have been made at all.

### "Students Know Pitifully Little"

As China's national unification has the brightest hopes of being realized shortly, we may as well confine ourselves to the question of war with Japan.

War with Japan is by no means a matter of small consequences. It is not a question which admits of any abrupt decision. Practically speaking, however, China and Japan have been in a state of hostilities in Manchuria since the beginning of the present conflict. The present problem is not so much whether China should or should not declare war on Japan as whether China is fully prepared or not to go to war against Japan, which is militarily far superior to China. As to the issue of a formal declaration of war, it is not material at all.

Suffice it to say, modern warfare is something radically different from what was known by that term fifty years ago. It is a struggle in which the contesting parties have to muster their total strength. It no longer means a mere armed clash between soldiers of the two countries on the battlefields, but a struggle of two states, Every ounce of national force, including the organization of all political, economic, educational and communication facilities and productivity, is extracted for the contest. Modern warfare consists of a quick mobilization of the total force of the state within the shortest time possible, so as to annihilate the resistance of the enemy state before the latter can make preparations. The so-called great Powers nowadays, while all competing in building armaments, never choose to go to war with other states, unless they are compelled to. This does not mean cowardice, but that the average state is aware of the consequences if it wages a war.

In considering the military strength of China and Japan, we have to acknowledge that China is superior in man power and natural resources. But we have to confess that Japan has advantages over us in the points of political organization, economic sufficiency, efficient communication and transportation systems, besides overwhelming weight in her navy and air force. In thinking of going to war with Japan, China has to ask a hundred and one questions before she decides to fight the Japanese. Often one hears that in going to war with Japan, China may with advantage adopt the Russian tactics in the time of Napoleon, when the Russians forsook the coast territory while offering a stubborn resistance to the French troops, which eventually were defeated. But we have to understand that things have changed since the time of Napoleon. It is no exaggeration to say that within 48 hours after Nanking decides to go to war with Japan, her prosperous towns all along the coast will either be blockaded or bombarded. This will cut China from all sources of receiving military supplies and foodstuffs, which China must obtain in large quantities in order to feed her starving millions in Central China, where the floods have recently had their day. Consequently, the most unconceivable thing for China to do in the present crisis is a war against Japan.

### Are Petitions the Only Remedy?

Granted that the students with the fire of patriotism burning within do have some views, to which they wish to call the attention of the government, then is it necessary to go to Nanking in order to present one's opinion? Besides, one cannot but ask: Is it a fact that petitioning is the sole way of expressing our patriotism for China and our indignation against Japan? As a matter of fact, the strength of our government in its dealings with the present crisis is by no means strengthened a whit by the simple fact that so many students go to the capital to petition. The students may be sincere in their belief in the wisdom of what they are doing. But this very belief shows a lack of common sense.

The students have been demanding war against Japan. But they have to remember that they themselves are the national warriors of China. One of the cardinal principles in war is to conserve one's energy in order to annihilate the enemy. By going to Nanking, the students are simply neglecting their study and wasting their time, which might have been employed in a more effective way.

Now is the time for repentance and heart-searching. Every student must work hard and attend to his or her work conscientiously if the country is to be saved. Responsibility must take the place of irresponsibility. Efficiency must take the place of inertia. Co-operation must take the place of non-co-operation. Constructive thinking and activity must take the place of destructive criticism. If China is to be saved, if she is to become powerful and strong, all her loyal sons and daughters, especially the students, must take the present humiliation as an everlasting lesson and work hard toward the ultimate salvation of China. Let us all join in this grand task!

Yenching University, Peiping, December 9, 1931.

## Dissension in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce

An extraordinary situation has arisen at the offices of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in North Honan Road, Shanghai, in the premises of the Temple of Heaven. This building and its compound form a sort of an empire within an empire, not being subject to Municipal jurisdiction although situated within the Settlement, the reason being that it is an original site dating back to the years before the Settlement existed. There is a split in the Chamber and attempts have been made recently by one faction to seize possession of the premises from the party in power by force, with the result that an armed squad from the Bureau of Public Safety is standing guard so as to prevent such a step being carried out. S. S. Feng is the prime mover in the movement to take over the Chamber. He was chairman of the Chamber until 1927. A warrant for his arrest was recently cancelled by the Nanking government. Mr. Feng is the head of an organization known as Shanghai Business Men's Movement, which is seeking to reorganize the Chamber, alleging that the organization is dominated by the Kuomintang and is corrupt.

# Chinese Students "Warned" from Many Sources

*The students in all parts of China have been causing the government officials much perturbation, as indicated by the telegrams printed below, all issued by the "Kuo Min" (Chinese official) news agency.*

Nanking, Dec. 9.—Another warning was sounded by the National Government in a circular telegram issued last night to the entire student body in the country. The telegram points out that the nation must present a united front and give whole-hearted support to the Government in order to overcome the present crisis. The message charges the students with having unwittingly fallen a prey to the insidious machinations of reactionaries, who have fastened on the rumors and counter-propaganda of China's enemies for the purpose of inciting mass agitations. The message warns the youthful students against being made the "tools of the traitorous reactionaries."

The message then goes on to enumerate the improper actions which the students are alleged to have committed, namely,—destruction of railway property. assaulting of station masters, unlawful arrest of railway staff officers, police and military gendarmes, assault of teachers and school officers, expulsion of school principals, unlawful imprisonment of fellow students, and the distribution of reactionary handbills. Should such a state of affairs be allowed to continue unchecked, a general state of unrest fraught with dangerous possibilities will be created. Continuing, the message points out that no person can describe himself as a real patriot who flouts law and order, disrupts national communications, and disturbs the peace and tranquility of the community. The telegram concludes with a reiteration of the Government's determination to maintain law and order during the present crisis as well as its hope that the students will desist from the perilous and suicidal course upon which they have embarked.

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Peiping, Dec. 9.—While students have a "warm heart", they should also keep a "cool head", General Chang Hsueh-liang, in a statement issued to local students. points out. It was in obedience to the orders of the Central Authorities, General Chang says, that he had submitted to the humiliations heaped upon him by the Japanese. While, in the circumstances, he can not expect the public to understand and appreciate his difficulties, he may however assure the students that he will never be a traitor and will never submit to force. He urges the students to study the history of Sino-Japanese treaty relations and to submit any recommendations which they may wish to make to the North Eastern Foreign Relations Committee. He also urges those desirous of joining the army to enlist with the North-Eastern units.—

### General Ma Dissuades Students

Shanghai, Dec. 9.—General Ma Chan-shan, Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, has issued a circular telegram dissuading the youthful students in various localities throughout the country from their proposed expedition to Heilungkiang to assist him in resisting the Japanese troops. While highly appreciating the zeal and undaunted spirit of the patriotic youths, General Ma points out that the responsibility for defending the nation rests with the soldiers. For the untrained youths to pit themselves against trained Japanese troops will not only be utterly futile but will also result in costly and unnecessary sacrifice. Moreover, the weather in the North-East is so severe that even the native provincial soldiers who are inured to such hardships are finding themselves sorely tried. It is almost a certainty that youthful students living in the temperate zone and accustomed to the amenities of city life will be unable to stand the rigors of a winter campaign in the inclement North-East

Another reason advanced by General Ma Chan-shan is that it takes a journey of nearly 3,000 li to reach Heilungkiang from the Great Wall. As railway transportation is now unavailable and since the greater part of the North-Eastern provinces is now covered with a blanket of knee-deep snow, the journey itself will present almost insurmountable difficulties.

General Ma therefore urges the youths to prepare themselves for the future service of the nation and to abstain from wasting their energy in what appears to be an almost impossible task.

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Nanking. Dec. 9.—A circular letter addressed to students of the country by the press of the Capital was issued for publication yesterday. While agreeing with the students that the Government lacks revolutionary methods in its diplomacy and expressing sincere respect for the students' patriotism, the letter of the press calls the students' attention to the need of unity and co-operation between the Government and people. Reports have been current recently that the students were thinking of instigating a general strike. If this materialized it would seriously embarrass the Government. Therefore, the letter pleads for abstention from such a grave step, promising to exert all the powers of the press in directing the policy of the Government along legal channels so that, without undue pressure from the rear, the Government may concentrate its efforts against foreign aggression.

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Nanking. Dec. 9.—In view of the steady stream of student and other delegations demanding interviews with President Chiang Kai-shek and other leading officials of the Government thereby seriously impeding the prosecution of their official duties, the National Government has decided to appoint a special committee to represent the Government leaders in receiving such delegations. The Committee will be headed by Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan, who will be assisted by Dr. Chu Chia-hua and Chang Chih-chung. There will be from nine to fifteen members on the Committee.

### "Direct the Patriotic Manifestations into the Right Channel"

Nanking. Dec. 11—In a petition to the National Government suggesting a minimum stand in the Manchuria crisis and pleading for less stringent measures in dealing with the students in their patriotic manifestations, members of the faculty of the National Central University have brought up four points to which answers are sought.

First of all, the petition asks, how is it possible that Japan's demand for the right to suppress banditry in Manchuria can be reconciled with China's territorial integrity. Secondly, when Japan took military action against General Ma Chan-shan, an appointee of the National Government, under the powers she claims for the suppression of banditry, no comment was made by the League of Nations Council, nor any protest submitted by China to the League. Thirdly, while China relies implicitly on the League, what action will she take should the Commission of Inquiry to be despatched by the League to Manchuria submit proposals detrimental to China's interest. Lastly, the Government's foreign policy being in the hands of the Central Authorities, why have the local authorities in Peiping and Tientsin been continuously yielding to demands of the Japanese military and why has the National Government not prohibited such arbitrary actions.

Continuing, the petition urges that while on the one hand intensive military preparations should be undertaken to demonstrate China's determination to resist Japan's encroachments, the League should be requested to enforce its resolution of September 30 for restoration of the *status quo ante* September 18. Furthermore, the Commission of Inquiry should limit itself to supervision over the evacuation of the Japanese troops while the Japanese reservation concerning the right of bandit-suppression should not be entertained. These, the petition states, constitute the minimum stand China should adopt in the present emergency.

Referring to the student ebullitions, which should be guided towards the right channel instead of being suppressed as reactionary, the petition submits that although the present impasse was initiated by the students, the authorities are also to blame for their mishandling of the situation. It is urged that means be adopted to direct the patriotic manifestations into the right channel so that the students may be a support to the Government instead of a source of embarrassment.

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## Brussels Court Sentences Chinese Students

Several Chinese students who participated in a demonstration in front of the Japanese Legation in Brussels, Belgium, about two months ago, were dealt with by the Brussels Criminal Court December 16. The ringleader was sentenced to a month in prison and others were fined 25 francs each. It was on October 15 that several hundred Chinese students suddenly appeared in front of the Japanese Embassy, waved flags and raised shouts of "Long Live China" and "Love Live Peace." The demonstration was quite orderly, but some students who shouted "Down with Japan" were arrested.

# The Military Party of Japan and Manchuria

BY A. A. R.

BEING regarded as a constitutional country Japan has all the appendages incidental to this system of government, as Parliament, party Ministry, the Sovereign, yet she is not free of hidden forces which at times wreck the semblance of democracy she still retains. There is no better illustration of this assertion than the resignation of the Wakatsuki Ministry and the coming in of the Seiyukai Government. To a Westerner it is a matter of course that the Ministry, which has an absolute majority in the House of Representatives, is to stay in power the whole term of Parliament, but the East is the East, after all. Here are powers which work contrary to the ordinary logic and bring about events, only a moment ago regarded as impossible.

Attempts to wreck the Minseito Ministry were in the past made frequently almost no month passing without some sort of machination on the part of the opposition—the Seiyukai—ever since it was ousted out of power in July, 1929. The struggle for power grew especially acute after the outbreak of the Manchurian incident and subsequent occupation of that country by the Japanese Army. It offered a splendid opportunity for the Seiyukai to start its attacks upon the Cabinet, one of the gravest accusations being that Baron Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was following a "weak-kneed" policy towards China. The highly worked-up public opinion has been also instrumental in raising the cry that now the time has come for the revival of the "positive" China policy of the late General Tanaka. The militarists are of opinion that, at this time, when the Army is engaged in the Manchurian expedition and the nation faces a serious hitch with the world powers, the realm of power should not be left in the hands of liberally minded persons, as Baron Wakatsuki and his associates. Having no possibility of ousting the Ministry by constitutional means, that is through Parliament, they resorted to the old and well used method—working up of the Privy Councilors, or people in the immediate surroundings of the Emperor and that uncrowned king and the power behind the Throne, Prince Saionji, Genro.

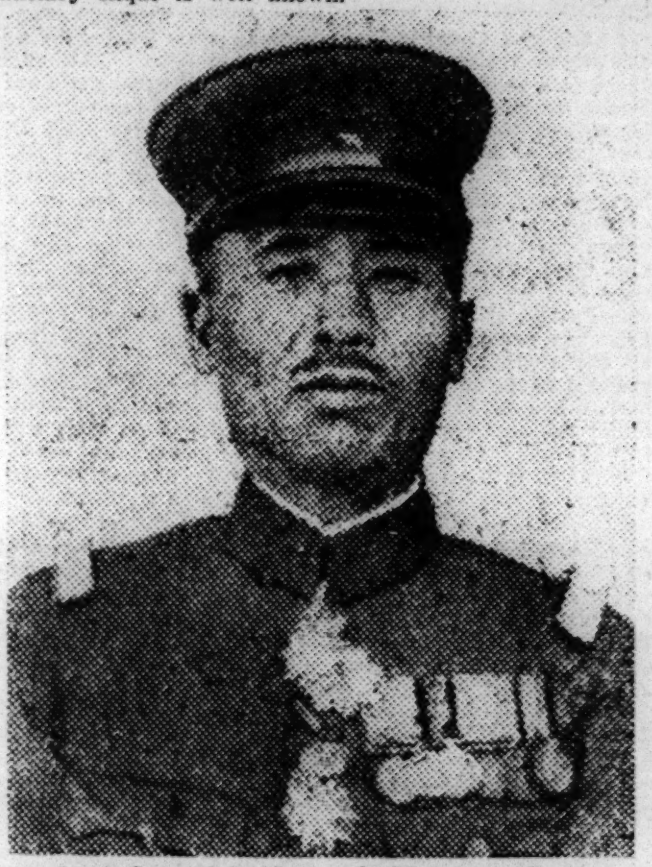
### The Government Is Supervised

The Privy Council lost no time in acting; it quickly invited the Premier to its meeting on October 28, when he was questioned as to how the Cabinet meant to cope with the situation arising from the operations in Manchuria. And the situation was really grave; the League of Nations passed a recommendation that the Japanese Army should be evacuated by November 16, failing which Japan would have to face the whole world. According to the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* the following questions were propounded to the Premier: (1) Has the Government a definite policy to pursue in case the League of Nations decides on invoking Article 15 of the Covenant on Japan; (2) what is the attitude of the Government towards the talked-of withdrawal from the League of Nations; (3) is the nation prepared to face the possible economic boycott by the Powers.

It is of course a guarded secret as to what passed between the Privy Councilors and the Premier, but this questioning was a first sign that the clouds were gathering over the Ministry. The Council was seemingly dissatisfied with the explanations given by the Premier, for the news was allowed to leak out that some of the Privy Councilors, as Count Keigo Kiyoura, Count Gombei Yamamoto and several others, were advocating the establishment of a special diplomatic commission, to which the Cabinet would first submit its plans for approval. It meant that the Privy Council and the military leaders, behind it, were suspicious of the Government and tried to supervise it. However, the succeeding events showed that by excellent manoeuvring at Paris and at home Baron Shidehara was able to head off the conflict with the Privy Council and therefore the commission proposition was dropped for a time.

### The Special Commission

A future historian of the present Manchurian entanglement will not, certainly, omit to mention the creation of the so-called Manchurian Commission, around which much intrigue was displayed at the time of its creation in Tokyo. It has been found that the Japanese policy in Manchuria and Mongolia lacks unity of action, being pursued by four different government units, namely, the Foreign Office, Army, the S.M.R. and the Kwantung Government authorities, and at times in discord with each other. In order to unify the policies of all these self-sufficient departments it was decided to create a special commission which would include the President of the S. M. R., Governor-General of Kwantung, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, Consul-Generals at Mukden and Kirin, and which would have its seat at Mukden. The civilians of the Ministry were for the appointment of the President of the S.M.R. as the head of the Commission, but the Army, in the person of the War Minister, General Minami, stood for a military man to act as the president of the Commission. The downfall of the Wakatsuki Ministry came just at the time when the scramble around this question was still going on. Now there is much likelihood that the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army will be the head of that Commission, since the whole power now goes to the Seiyukai party, the connection of which with the military clique is well known.



**Lieut-General S. Honjo, the Kuantung Garrison Commander—Japanese Military Dictator of Manchuria**

From these two instances, both having a direct bearing on the fate of Manchuria one can judge that constitutional government in Japan is only a name, being subject to the constant juggling by the forces hidden from the public eye. Here we come face to face with the existence of the two governments—civilian and military. The latter works quite independently of the first and sometimes in direct opposition thereto. The existence of this dual government is seen from the fact that the Army maintains its own officers abroad, that is, side by side with the diplomatic missions we see military missions, headed by appointees of the General Staff.

### Military Clans

The power of military people in Japan dates back to the feudal history of Japan, when that country was divided into several clans, warring against each other. Three of these clans were especially conspicuous in the Meiji Restoration of 1867 and ever since they have wielded enormous influence in Japan's body politic. To give due credit to these clans Japan owes to the foresight and patriotism of these clansmen what she is now—a great country, having emerged out of obscurity into the uppermost place in world affairs.

Refraining from the recital of how the Genro came into being suffice it to mention that it is a group of a few persons surrounding the Throne, being its immediate associates and advisers, to whom all the important questions are first referred for study and suggestion. In former years the Genro consisted of the following persons:—

Choshu Clan: Ito, Yamagata, Inouye, Katsura, Hayashi.
Satsuma Clan: Marquis Okuma and Count Matsukata.
Tosa Clan: Count Itagaki.
Hizen Clan: Count Okura.

A single surviving member of the Genro, Prince Saionji, is in his 70's, but still retains enormous power, being consulted by the Emperor on every important question. As an example of this we might mention the resignation of the Wakatsuki Ministry on December 11, when the Emperor had the matter pending until the views of the Genro were heard. Only after that he ordered Mr. Inukai, President of the Seiyukai party, to form a cabinet. Speaking of the clan power we can not omit to mention that at present the Satsuma clan controls the Navy, whereas the Army is being controlled by the Chosu clan. It means that all the important posts of the Army and Navy are being filled up by nominees of the clan heads and that no outsider can ever chance to get hold of any exalted place in these two departments of the government.

And the Constitution of Japan was framed to admirably suit the existence of the clan power. Although there is a Parliament, elected by the universal male suffrage, its power in fact comes only to the imposition of taxes and the passing of the annual budget. All the decisions of Parliament can be checked by the Upper House, the Privy Council and Genro, all in succession. Besides this, the Ministers of War and Navy, and Chiefs of the Army and Navy General Staffs have the right to appeal to the Emperor at their own discretion and at any time, which right they use frequently when they have friction with the civilian authorities. Furthermore the Parliament has no power to cut military appropriations or even review the expenditures of the army or any section thereof. Because of this Parliament is reduced to the state of a mere debating society, so that no matter how noisy MP's may be in their meetings it means little: the clan government stands strong as a rock with its figurehead—the Mikado—in the middle, as asserts Lieut.-Col. P. T. Etherton in his *The Pacific—a Forecast.* (1928).

### The Dual Government

Much has been written about the dual government of Japan but a few instances of how these two powers worked in practice would not go amiss. Mr. George Gleason, who studied this question closely, gives in his book *What Shall I Think of Japan* (1921) the following instances of how the civilian and military authorities of Japan differed in recent major happenings:—

(1) While the Government had explicitly declared that Shantung Province (after its capture by Japanese in 1914) would be returned to China, the military party did everything possible to prolong the occupation of the province and yielded only because of the resentment on the part of foreign powers.

(2) While the civilians were dreaming of a friendly life with China, incidentally helping in the development of her resources, the military people forced the infamous 21 Demands and thus alienated the Chinese nation for ever.

(3) While the Government agreed in 1918 to send only 7,000 troops to occupy with the Allies the Maritime Province of Siberia Japan sent in from 50,000 to 70,000 soldiers and tried to stay there permanently, but got away only after being left alone in that adventure.

Other exploits of the military people and which come to mind almost by themselves are: (1) the Tsinan Incident of 1927 and the subsequent occupation of the Shantung Railway zone by which Japan tried to frustrate the advance of the Nationalist Army into North China, where the Japanese had been backing up the Peking Government of Marshal Chang Tso-lin; (2) the blowing up in June, 1928, of the train carying the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in which this chieftain lost his life. A year after, this incident served as a stumbling block for its author, the late Premier General Tanaka, because of which his cabinet was forced to resign. Ever since the incident is alluded to in the Japanese official circles as "a certain grave Manchurian Incident." Properly speaking, the rise of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin to his exalted position from the obscurity of the Manchurian plains, where he roamed with his band of brigands, was due to the policy of Japan, particularly her military leaders, who saw in him the very man that would detach Manchuria from the rest of China.

### Manchuria's Dubious Independence

The question which interests us now is this: What is the difference between the Manchurian policies of the Minseito and Seiyukai Governments? And what is to be expected from the present Seiyukai Government? The best answer to this is probably given in a dispatch from Mukden to the *Osaka Mainichi*, dated December 11, where we read that "the Kwantung Army people are hoping for a ministry stronger in its attitude toward Manchuria. The wide difference which hitherto existed between the Foreign Minister and the Commander of the Kwantung Garrison in regard to Manchurian policy will become narrower with the formation of the new ministry, military authorities here believe."

And the difference alluded to is really great, namely; (1) the Wakatsuki Ministry envisaged the solution of the Manchurian question in accordance with the existing treaties, that is, leaving Manchuria and Mongolia as integral parts of China, but in which Japan would enjoy her treaty rights and privileges in full measure, including the Twenty One demands; (2) the Seiyukai Ministry and the military party, behind it, view Manchuria and Mongolia as semi-independent countries, having much in the future. One party decides the question in a somewhat milder way, without unnecessary haste and bustle, whereas the other snatches the time and solves the question in a less hidden and obdurate way. "Arange the whole thing in such a way that only such men as Manchuria wants and who understand Manchuria thoroughly, be assigned to the administration of Manchuria, subject to the approval of Japan" says Major-General Y. Sato and adds: "In short, make Japan's aggreement the first requisite in his or their appointment, since Japan can no longer tolerate irresponsible heads of district governments controlled by the warlords as in the past."

Meanwhile pro-Japanese people (and their number has every tendency to swell) are pretty busy in cutting the last ties between Manchuria and China. All indications point out that this country is heading for complete independence, but it is another matter how it will turn out in practice.

Mukden, December 18, 1931.

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## Japanese Put in Puppet Governor at Mukden

*The following account of the placing of Tsang Shih-yi in the governor's chair at Mukden by the Japanese and of a statement issued by him was given in a special dispatch to the Shanghai Evening Post from Mukden, Dec. 18.*

Tsang Shih-yi, former civil governor of Fengtien Province under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who has been held in close confinement by the Japanese military since the occupation of Mukden last September and who actually was taken from jail and placed in the governor's chair two days ago, issued an order yesterday jailing Kan Chiao-hsi, prominent member of the so-called Peace Maintenance Committee.

The committee has functioned here since the Japanese occupation. The reason for Governor Tsang's action has not been explained.

Late last night, the Japanese issued an invitation to American, European, Chinese and Japanese newspapermen in Mukden to visit the Fengtien Provincial Headquarters and listen to an official statement from the new independent governor, Mr. Tsang. The correspondents gathered at the headquarters at 11 o'clock this morning and found Mr. Tsang weak and nervous from his long confinement. He nearly collapsed when Japanese news photographers exploded a flashlight, which ignited a lace curtain and started a blaze that set fire to the woodwork and threatened to cause a serious conflagration. The fire finally was suppressed.

Governor Tsang was flanked on both sides during the interview by a large staff of Japanese advisers. Only three or four Chinese were present although the audience consisted of more than 50 persons.

The governor made a brief, halting statement to the effect that he had accepted the governorship due to the demands of public opinion. He said: "I realize that I am unable to shoulder such important duties." He continued that he hoped to maintain friendly relations between Manchuria and other countries.

Later.—Tsang Shih-yi, the new chairman of the Fengtien provincial government, called upon the foreign consulates at Mukden Dec. 21 The consuls received him as a personal friend but were unable to accept the invitation which Mr. Tsang conveyed to them to attend the inauguration ceremony of the provincial government which was held in the afternoon.

# Dr. Wellington Koo's Appeal to America

*In an official statement issued at Nanking Dec. 21 Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Foreign Minister, declared that Manchuria is an integral part of China and that she has every right to control it.*

*Dr. Koo especially appealed to the United States to uphold the sanctity of the Nine Power Treaty, the first article of which re-affirms the principle of respect for the territorial integrity of China. Dr. Koo's statement follows:—*

A great American statesman once prophesied that the Pacific Ocean would be the storm center of international politics in the twentieth century and that the destiny of the world would depend upon the march of events in the territory bordering upon that great expanse of water. If this prophecy is true, and I have not doubt it is—then the barometer is found in Manchuria. The recent train of developments in that region, beginning with the unwarranted attack and occupation by Japanese troops, is not only a danger to peace in the Far East, but has shaken the confidence of mankind in the brighter outlook on the world since the Great War.

"Manchuria has been for the past three hundred years and is to-day a part and parcel of China. It is larger than France and Germany combined. Out of 30,000,000 people who inhabit it, 80 per cent. are Chinese. Against this, there are only 200,000 foreign nationals resident there, or less than one per cent. of its total population. Its natural resources are abundant, especially in minerals and agricultural produces.

### Productive Wealth

"In richness of production, especially coal and food supplies it surpasses any other part of China. It has a railway mileage as much as two-thirds of all the railways combined in China Proper.

"The amount of foreign trade that passed through the half portion in this region constituted a very substantial portion in the total of China's external commerce. That this vast territory of Manchuria, which is a veritable source of potential wealth, should remain an integral part of China is an imperative need for the world.

"China is the sovereign power over the territory and has every right to control and administer it. Justice and right dictate that Japan's military occupation of Manchuria should be terminated as early as possibe. But there are other important reasons why the wrong that has been perpetrated against peaceful China by Japanese armed forces should be quickly and full repressed.

### Links East and West

"Manchuria with its railway lines is an important link connecting the East and West. It is an indispensible section in the shortest route round the world. If this region should be torn from China and put under the control of another nation, such a chance would so upset the balance of power and the relative position of the principal nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean that the peace of the world will be greatly jeopardised.

"Possession and control of it by any militant country will so strengthen its strategic position and fighting resources that it is bound to have the effect of stimulating its ambition and dreams of a world-empire. On the other hand, if the menace to China's continued possession and control of Manchuria is removed through putting an end to the Japanese military occupation, then the dark spectre on the international horizon in the Far East will have disappeared. The vital issue in the Manchurian question therefore is clear: should this important part of China's territory be made a prize of Japanese aggression and be thus allowed to become the cradle of future war, or should it remain with China as a bulwark of peace and democracy?

### John Hay's Declaration

"There can be no doubt that it was the understanding of the meaning and significance of Manchuria remaining as a part of China which persuaded John Hay to pronounce the policy of respecting the territorial and administrative integrity of China in order to save her from dismemberment from the predatory powers. It was this realization which prompted President Roosevelt in all the influence of his high position, to bring about the peace of Portsmouth so that China's territorial rights over Manchuria could be restored to her.

"It was the desire to preserve the *status quo* in Manchuria and prevent any change in control which led President Wilson to despatch a note of protest to Japan when she forced the so-called agreements of 1915 on China as a consequence of the 21 demands. It was the same thought of saving Manchuria from the Japanese program of territorial aggrandizement which inspired President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes to propose and conclude the Nine Power treaty committing the signatory powers to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

### International Problem

"The very danger which these distinguished American statesmen have sought to forestall is now looming large through the forcible occupation of Manchuria by Japan. In a word the Manchurian situation, while it appears on the surface to be mainly a Chinese question, is essentially an international problem of the first magnitude. Upon its solution depends to a large extent the outlook of the world on its future.

"Whether we shall really be able to accomplish something in our ceaseless struggle with the weighty problem of disarmament, security and peace throughout the world will be determined in no small degree by the nature of the settlement of this question.

The validity and effectiveness of such great instruments of peace as the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations are involved in the issue. More particularly, it will be an acid test of the sanctity of that notable American achievement, the Nine Power Treaty, the first article of which reaffirms the sovereignty, independence and territorial and administrative integrity of China."

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## More Secret Diplomacy

*From the New York World-Telegram, Nov. 10, 1931.*

The position of the United States government in the Manchurian war crisis is as dangerous to world peace as it is humiliating to American citizens.

It is dangerous because it encourages the Japanese in the belief that America is giving Japan a free hand to make war. It is humiliating because the State Department is running out on its own Kellogg anti-war pact and leaving to the League of Nations the task of defending the peace treaties.

Of course the State Department has an excuse, such as it is. It claims to be doing all sorts of things for peace-in secret. So far as we can find out all it is doing is to "view with alarm." It has sent several secret communications to Tokio.

But, apparently, in no instance has the State Department definitely demanded immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops—either as an individual American demand or in co-operation with the League Council's demand.

As a result of the State Department's failure to charge Japan with violation of the Kellogg Pact and the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty and to insist on military evacuation, the Japanese government, press and public are praising the United States government while damning the League of Nations.

As a trick to turn the Japanese fire from ourselves to the League that may appear to the State Department very clever diplomacy, but it is neither a very honorable nor a courageous course.

Nor is that State Department method an honest reflection of American public opinion. American press and public opinion is openly and flatly opposed to Japanese defiance of the peace treaties—just as much opposed as is the League Council.

And Americans are not particularly proud of the fact that, instead of trusting to their own government, they must look to the League of Nations to defend American treaties.

The most serious count against the Hoover administration in this war emergency is the secrecy of its diplomacy. American citizens can understand and respect a sincere difference of opinion as to policy. But they cannot understand or respect any American official diplomacy which must lurk behind closed doors and secret messages, shunning the light of public inspection.

If the State Department has any interest in the Far East which cannot stand publicity the American public does not know it and certainly would not approve it. The only known American interest is the open interest in the preservation of treaties and world peace. That open interest can be served best by open diplomacy.

Until the Hoover administration can be driven into the open with its Manchurian policy, the world will believe the Japanese against the League and world opinion. If that is untrue, let the State Department declare the truth, and have done with this secrecy.

# One of Mukden's Strangled Industries—the Min Sheng Industrial Works

*(From a Correspondent)*

STARTING with the modest equipment which F. A. Sutton purchased on behalf of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in order to manufacture trench mortars and bombs, based on the Stokes type, the plants of the Liao Ning Trench Mortar Arsenal underwent a series of enlargements which brought them to a state of completeness and efficiency which has occasioned very favorable comment on the part of visiting experts. The original plant, located at Pei Ta Ying, just north of Mukden City was taken over from "General" Sutton May, 1926. Colonel Y. C. Lee who was appointed Director-General, immediately set about to improve the equipment.

Not long after "General" Sutton turned over to the Northeastern Army the new plant which he had built and partially equipped. This consisted of excellent modern shop buildings. The equipment however included practically nothing but lathes, and of these more than twice as many as required, since Sutton unloaded on the Marshal all the lathes which he had bought for a similar factory located at Tsinan and which he had left on his hands when his relations with Chang Tsung-chan, the Shantung War-lord, were broken off. Careful specifications were drawn up and machines ordered to supplement the combined equipments of the old and new plants. After a year further important additions were made to increase the efficiency of the plant and to provide for the manufacture of several new items.

During the year 1928 General Y. C. Lee began his campaign for the industrialization of the plants. Reports were submitted by all the engineers, pointing out which of the imported articles found on the local market could be made in these plants on a strictly commercial basis. The Arsenal was organized into three major divisions: the Gun Factory, the Shell Factory and the Loading Shop. Postponing all the less ambitious programmes, General Lee chose: motor trucks, radiators and boilers for steam heating, and leather as the products of the three shops. Experiments in the production of radiators and the tanning of leathers began at once, and special equipment for those lines was ordered. Through the cooperation of the American Consul-General, N. S. Myers, the Arsenal began to get in touch with American manufacturers of truck and components. W. A. Mitchell, engineer of the Arsenal, was sent to America to make a study of the truck business, and to engage technical assistance. Five American trucks were ordered for experimental use. Unfavorable exchange necessitated a curtailment of the original plan, so only one automotive engineer was employed by Mr. Mitchell This was Mr. D. F. Myers, former chief engineer of the Service Motor Truck Co., and a man of long practical experience in the truck industry.

### Creation of Industrial Works

Estimates were drawn up and plans submitted for the creation of a separate Industrial Works. These were approved and the capital of $750,000 (Mukden) was paid in by the Government. Three new buildings were erected and arrangements were made for the renting of land, buildings and equipment which belonged to the Trench Mortar Arsenal at carefully worked cut rates based on a complete and detailed appraisal which required several months to complete. Conservative figure were assigned to every item and allowance for depreciation was in accordance with standard authorities the amounts being increased in all cases where an examination of the item showed such amounts to be inadequate.

In 1930 and again in 1931 orders were placed for various special machines. Among those on order in September 1931, the delivery of which has now been postponed were: A 6[illegible]K. V. A. Heroult type Electric Furnace, Heavy Hor[illegible]ntal Milling Machine, Heavy Vertical Miller, a Fellows Gear Shaper, a Gleason Gear Generating machine, and several other machines particularly for the automotive work the total amount of the orders being M. $180,000,000. The production of guns and shells for the army had been greatly reduced, and arrangements were being made to cancel altogether the wheelmounting for the 8 cm. mortar. This made it possible to reduce the space required for military purposes. Very recently the manufacture of guns and equipment had been transferred to a portion of the Shell Shop, so that far the greater portion of the plants was devoted exclusively to industrial work. The name chosen for the Works was "Min Sheng" Industrial Works. The choice of the third of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's three principles indicating aims of the promoters.

Leather produced by the 3rd division of the Works has already been sold in competition with similar leather in the local market.

Radiators designed at the Works and made with Manchurian Iron won prompt recognition. Based on nearly three years experiments, made in a well equipped foundry, carefully selected materials and with the use of substantial special machines this line had already proved successful. The first delivery had been made to a large Chinese firm. Samples had been sent to Tientsin and Shanghai. Large enquiries had been received and even competitors commented favorably on the line. September 18th, late in the afternoon, ten radiators were delivered to the Moukden Club. They are installed in the main Social Hall of that international club. A bullet hole in the window frame above one of the radiators serves as a reminder of the date, and recalls that the name Min Sheng on each of the radiators is less the mark of a superior heating device than it is the memorial of a strangled industry.

### Trucks Are Manufactured

Trucks the product of the First Division, were also the result of long and careful experiment. Realizing that it was impractical to produce for the market trucks of which all components were Chinese, arrangements were made to purchase such items as tires, electrical equipment, engines and rear axles. Specifications were drawn up and submitted to American manufacturers prices were cabled to Mukden. Orders and remittances were cabled to America, and work was begun on the items which were to be made in Mukden. It should be pointed out that the program called for the production in China of vastly more components than could be undertaken by any American Manufacturer who produced several times as many trucks as the Min Sheng Works. Conspicuous among the items made of Chinese materials are steel wheels, the steel for which was made in the Min Sheng Works from Manchurian pig iron.

Many smaller parts of steel, iron and brass were produced locally. The radiator, of distinctive design, with its attractive aluminum shell and cellular core was entirely made in the works. The total number of "Min Sheng" parts was several hundred, each one of which was designed and made entirely at the Works. The program called for an average of 10 trucks of Model 75 and 5 trucks of Model 100 each month. The model numbers were intended to be the number of hundred pounds total load on the tires for which the trucks were designed. To compare them with other makes which have not yet adopted the modern rating, we may call them 2-ton & 3-ton *heavy duty* trucks.

### Exhibited at Good Roads Show

On May 21 the first truck designed and constructed entirely in China posed for its photographs. After trial runs over long stretches of country roads, all the while carrying the full rated load, a full load consumption test of 10.5 miles per gallon U. S. on an average city street cheer the hearts of the newly organized sales department. Certain exterior details of the radiator, rood, steps and wheels did not satisfy the exacting requirements of General Lee, who personally laid out more pleasing lines which the engineering department incorporated in the final drawings. These changes delayed production but Number Two of *China's own trucks* was approved and shipped to Shanghai in time to appear at the opening of the Good Roads Show, September 12. A week later the sales manager of the Min Sheng Industrial works who had been as proudly exhibiting this mile-stone in China's progress to the visiting crowds, draped it with mourning colors. In Mukden ten more of the same model were on the assembly line, the first being practically ready to run out. In the warehouses were all the components for thirty three more, while

bills of lading just received show that the components for forty five more had reached Shanghai. These are now being held, awaiting developments. Imported alloy steels for frames, springs and numerous other parts—supplies of pig iron, aluminum, copper, and the varied materials required for truck construction-bins full of small parts finished for a half year's output—stacks of drawings, volumes of design data all have been taken by the Japanese army. Carefully selected and trained workmen represent a valuable asset to any works. Of the Min Sheng men, some were murdered in the dormitories by over-zealous bomb throwers on the night of Sept. 18-19, the majority have been scattered to the West and South, and the small remnant are on the verge of starvation, patiently awaiting a promised dole of six dollars per family.

In all the work in the Min Sheng Works the standards of the Society of American Automotive Engineers (S.A.E.) were adhered to.

Conspicuous among the equipment of the plant were; a well equipped chemical laboratory, machines for the testing of materials, an excellent steel foundry, a well organized department for the heat treatment of steel, equipment for a modern service station (none of which had been installed). At 2.15 a.m. on the morning of Sept. 19 the plant was attacked with hand-grenades. Thirty odd workmen in the dormitory next to the factory were killed. A few of the guards and several of the civilian employees were bayoneted or shot. The works has been closely guarded by the Japanese army since that time, and none is allowed to enter. Requests through the American Consul that reference books and other personal property of the American engineers be restored to them have been ignored.

Suggestions through the Japanese Consulate-General, and through the Chinese emergency Committee of safety, that some of the many thousand radiator sections stored in the Works be released and sold by the committee to obtain funds for the relief of the starving workmen have been turned down by the Japanese Army.

But, writes a correspondent from Mukden, the spirit of Min Sheng is not dead. It is true that the Mukden plant has been seized and looted. It may seem correct to describe it as an industry strangled at birth. But already plans are being considered for a new Min Sheng Works.

Mukden, Dec. 18, 1931.

## T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, Resigns

T. V. Soong, vice-president of the Executive Yuan, minister of finance, and governor of the Central Bank, sent in his resignation to the National Government from all his posts as of December 20. The following is a translation of his letter of resignation:

To the National Government: "The resignation of the president of the Executive Yuan automatically involves my resignation. In deference to the general wish I continued in office until the first session of the new Central Executive Committee, which takes place today. I now formally submit my resignation.—Ts Vung Soong."

In connection with Mr. Soong's resignation, *Kuo Min* says that provision has already been made for the current service of national loans to the end of the year. As far as the Central Bank is concerned, and in particular its note issue, Mr. Soong's resignation will not affect the situation in the slightest, as he is the only government member of the bank.

## American Millionairess Kidnapped

Mrs. Nell Donnelly, millionaire business woman of Kansas City, was kidnapped on December 17 and held for a ransom of G.$75,000. Former Senator James A. Reed, attorney for Mrs. Donnelly's family, has promised payment of the ransom if the victim of the kidnappers is released unharmed. The *United Press* says the capture of Mrs. Donnelly has created a national sensation.

[*The Review* prints the above item for three reasons: (1) As a matter of news; (2) To show that banditry is an element of American life as well as of Chinese; (3) To point out that in America as in China the first thought of the relatives of the victim is to get him (or her) released —not to appeal to the Police.—ED.]

*Is There a Weak Spot*

in the armour that guards your health? Few people are absolutely organically perfect; there is usually a weak spot somewhere which is susceptible to disease.

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GASOLINE

# In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

## Trade Mark Levy to Exempt Dealers from Business Tax

The Ministry of Finance, in a telegram sent to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Greater Shanghai last week, instructs that all Chinese merchant shops dealing in cigarettes and wine for which they have paid the trade mark tax will be exempted from the business tax.

## New Factory for Dyeing Soon to Be Constructed

Of the total of $100,000 set as the initial capital for the establishment of a factory for the dyeing and washing of linen cloth by local linen weavers, the sum of $69,000 has been paid up, according to a report in the *China Press* on Dec. 8. The remaining $31,000 which has been pledged by various cotton and linen mill proprietors will be paid by the end of the year. Construction of the factory will begin in January, next year.

## Building Activities Busy in Hankow as Water Subsides

With the subsisdence of the flood water and the level of the Yangtse River being now normal, Hankow is entering upon a period of intense reconstruction. Building operations are proceeding at full speed in the Special Administrative District No. 1. What was formerly the parade ground of the British Volunteer Corps is now a mass of newly-built and nearly-completed Chinese houses and flats, while in the rear of the B.A.T. offices a block of small Chinese shops and buildings have been erected.

## Huge Amounts of Silver Shipped North During Past Week

A total of $1,295,000 in silver dollars are exported to Tientsin, Tsingtao and Dairen during the past week, it is learned in local financial circles. This shipment of silver was reported to have been undertaken by British steamships. However no information is available so far as to who are the parties that imported such a huge amount of silver and for what purpose it is exported. Reports are in circulation that more cash silver will be transported to the North in the next days.

## 76 Modern Houses Completed on Avenue Foch

A group of 76 modern residential houses known as the Model Village on Avenue Foch, between Seymour and Hardoon Roads has been practically completed and is ready for occupation. Costing more than $300,000 these detached houses are of most modern type. Three stories in height and faced with yellow plaster, the buildings are equipped with all modern facilities and sanitary installations. The village occupies more than 15 mow of land. A spacious playground is being provided. The National Commercial Bank is the designer and agent while the Kiu Kee the contractor.

## Japanese Government to Push Promotion of Auto Industry

According to a *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo on Dec. 18, the Japanese Government is adopting positive measures for the promotion of the automobile industry in the country with a grant of Y.130,000 to aid the trade. The plans as formulated by the Government and shortly to be submitted to the Diet for approval are as follows:

(1.) The sum of Y.130,000 will be included in the budget estimates of the Department of Commerce and Industry for the coming fiscal year to be used for the enforcement of the above policy ef encouraging the domestic motorcar producing industry.

(2.) Subsidies will be granted out of the above funds to the Motorcar Pool already formed by the Ishikawajima, Dat, and Tokyo Gas and Electricity Engineering Works for the manufacture of Japanese motorcars.

(3.) The war, navy, railway, communications, justice and home offices will be advised to purchase the products of the above motorcar Pool.

(4.) All possible means will be utilized for the dissemination of the Japanese made motorcars so as to ensure the annual demand for no less than 1500 cars.

## Range Road Site Chosen for New Girls' School Building

The site of the former Victoria Nursing Home on Range Road covering an area of 11.992 mow is to be utilized for a new Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, the remaining portion of the site to be converted into a small public park, it was decided at a recent meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The meeting also discussed the proposed erection of additional primary schools for Chinese. The program of the S.M.C. for the coming year calls for the erection of two such schools. The proposal was made at the meeting that separate budgets be maintained for foreign and Chinese schools administered by the Council.

## Shanghai to Have Monthly Supply of 160,000 Tons of Coal to Meet Demands

In order to relieve coal shortage in Shanghai, arrangements have been made by a special "Coal Transportation Committee" organised by the Ministry of Railways for a regular monthly supply of 160,000 tons of coal, according to a report in the *China Press* on Dec. 10.

The special transportation committee of the Ministry of Railways assigned the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to transport 60,000 tons to Pukow and thence to Shanghai through the Shanghai-Nanking line; the Peiping-Hankow Railway to transport 20,000 tons to Hankow; the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway to transport 30,000 tons to Tsingtao. The Ministry of Communications has completed arrangements with shipping firms for the shipment of the coal from Hankow and Tsingtao to Shanghai.

## Cash Exports Must Be Registered, Finance Ministry Orders

In order to cope with the cash shortage problem in Shanghai with the fast appraoch of the new year, the Ministry of Finance has issued an order to the Shanghai Bankers' Association to undertake registration of all shipments of cash to outports from Shanghai. The order was issued by the Ministry upon petition of the local merchants and the Customs House. According to Mr. K.H. Ling, general secretary of the Association, all shipments of silver in future must state the purpose and destinations, and other particulars in accordance with the order of the Ministry. It is understood that the Association has forwarded the order to the Bankers' Associations in Hankow and Tientsin.

## Jukao Telephone System Greatly Improved

The Jukao telephone system has been greatly improved during the past two years, according to a *China Press* dispatch from Jukao, northern Kiangsu. The network of wires which now crosses all the main thoroughfares of the city is daily increasing. Service is given for $4 a month an initial payment for the apparatus. All the important offices and better class homes are linked together by telephone. The Jukao electric lights plant is however in a very bad plight. The light is exceedingly poor and because of the impossibility to prevent the tapping of the wires, the electric light company is unable to make both ends meet. Road development is making progress in Jukao. Surveying of city is going on and within a few years, broadening of streets will take place.

## Measures Taken to Enforce New Weights in Settlements

With a view to enforcing the adoption of the newly promulgated weighing and measurement standards in Shanghai, the Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai Municipality has started an inspection from Dec. 14 of the Chinese shops and business firms in the French Concession and the International Settlement with regard to use of their weighing and measuring machines. Any individual merchant or firm found using the old system of weights and measurements in violation of the regulations promulgated by the National Government will be required to adopt the new standards within a period of ten days. Inspection in Nantao, Chapei and other parts of Greater Shanghai Municipality was completed by the end of November. In all 200,000 weighing and measuring instruments of standardised type are in use by Chinese merchants, according to inspectors of the Social Affairs Bureau.

## Huge Losses of Yen 37 Millions Sustained by Japanese Shipping Firms

Colossal losses aggregating Y 37 millions have been caused to various Japanese shipping companies as a result of the intensive anti-Japanese boycott during the past three months since Japanese occupation of Manchuria, which has practically paralysed the entire Japanese shipping trade along the China coast and the Yangtsze valley. Among the firms which suffered most are the N.Y.K., the N.K.K., together with some other smaller firms. The loss sustained by the three big companies alone, it is said, amounts more than Yen 18,020,000. At present, there are only 14 Japanese ships in operation on the entire China coast, while those on the Yangtse run number only cour.

## Two New Airships Completed at Local Naval Air Establishment

Two newly-designed airplanes of detachable type, built with Chinese materials by Chinese mechanics, have just been completed at the Naval Air Establishment on Arsenal Road, Shanghai, Capt. Y.K. Tseng, director of the Establishment, declared to press representatives last week. Test flights were made shortly after their completion and proved highly successful. Capt. Tseng stated that ever since the founding of the Establishment in 1918 at Foochow by the Ministry of Navy, it has built several types of sea and land planes, ranging from training machines to bombing and torpedo planes designed by Chinese engineers and constructed with native materials. The Naval Air Establishment was moved from Foochow to Shanghai last February, when it was ordered by the Naval Ministry to be incorporated with the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.

## Colville Sees Vast Opportunities in China Market for British Products

Major J. Colville, secretary of the overseas trade department of British Government, in a speech at the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 18, pointed out the great possibilities of the Far Eastern markets for British goods in the future. He expressed the opinion that China before very long must rid itself of its internal difficulties. He said that nothing could hold back very much the inevitable force of social and commercial progress in that vast area. Major Colville did not forecast the immediate development of the China market, but he expressed the belief that British merchants must take a long view and be ready to play their part in the economic development of China when opportunities arose. If they should fail to do so, the speaker warned, some foreign competitor would certainly take their place.

## Traffic Opened on New Extension Line of Lunghai Railway

Train service on the newly completed Lingpao-Tunkwan section of the Lunghai Railway has been opened since Dec. 14, according a Kaifeng dispatch in the *China Press*. Construction of this extension line began in 1927 and the work has been most difficult due to the geographical conditions. This part of the country abounds with mountains and rivers and the new route of train service has to run through tunnels and across bridges. The two most outstanding pieces of architecture along the extension of the Lunghai Railway are two bridges, one over the Shih Erh Li River or "twelve Li River" and the other over a mountain ravine at Shoutichen. Owing to the dimension of the work and geographical difficulties, constructruction of the two bridges has required much labor and technique and considerable time. They are now still in the course of construction which will probably take a year more to complete the finishing touches, although good enough for train service at the present.

The railway station at the terminus of the new extension line is located outside of the West Gate of Tungkwan. Before arriving at the station, the train has to pass a tunnel 1,070 feet long which has not yet been completed. Owing to this fact, the train has to stop at the East Gate where temporary offices of the Station have been established. For the convenience of short distance travelers, the Lunghai Railway Administration has been running trains to each of the stations along the extended line as far as possible since August 10 of this year. Up to Nov. 10, the train reached Shoutichen, only a few stops below the terminal point, Tungkwan.

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## CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

With reference to our Notification of the 27th November, the public is hereby notified that in accordance with the Government instructions the following imports have been added to the list of articles exempt from Flood Relief Surtax:

Import Tariff Nos. 11 and 36.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
Shanghai, 17th December, 1931.

密勒氏評論報
南京分銷處

茲爲便利閱戶起見祇須電話
通知卽派專差送上免勞往返
定價每本小洋四角與申一例

南京下關
汪宸記報社
電話四一八一二

## Coal Transportation Given Preferential Freight in Chinese Ships

The Ministry of Communications, in an order issued to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company and various Navigation Bureaus instructs that, as encouragement to the development of the native mining industry, freight charges for the transportation of coal and raw materials by Chinese steamers are to be reduced. The order points out that as coal and raw materials are the basic elements in the development of industry, it is important that every encouragement should be given to facilitate their transportation.

## Heavy Decrease in Japanese Exports to China This Year

According to a statement released by the local Japanese Commercial Counsellor on Dec. 16, Japanese foreign trade with China during the past eleven months has recorded an unprecedented decrease. The total foreign trade values, imports and exports for the period amounted to Y. 2,188,000 with Y. 1,064,000,000 for exports, recording Y.60,000.000 as an import excess. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the figures for exports, imports and an excess of imports over exports showed a decrease of 21%, 12% and 35% respectively.

Among export staples, raw silk cotton piece goods and silk piece goods registered the trade values Y. 324,000,000 Y. 187,000,000 and Y. 40,000,000, respectively. Compared with the previous corresponding period, the export values for raw silk, cotton piece goods and silk piece goods showed a decrease of 14%, 25% and 30% respectively, while rayon goods values registered an increase of Y. 35 000,000 or 10%. Among import staples, with the only exception of wool, such goods as raw cotton, machineries, iron and bean cake recorded the import figures Y. 264,000,000, Y. 47,000,-000, Y. 43,000,000 and Y. 40,000,000 respectively. Compared with the previous corresponding period, raw cotton, machineries, iron and bean cake showed a decreased of 22 per cent, 40 per cent, 51 per cent and 35 per cent respectively, while wool showed an increase of 15 per cent registering the import values Y. 76,000,000.

Exports to China have been greatly handicapped owing to the Manchurian imbroglio, the total export values amounting to Y.246.000,000 up to the end of November with the result of a remarkable decrease by 34%, compared with the previous corresponding period. Although the import trade with China was not so seriously affected as the export trade the total figures showed a decrease by 18%, while the favorable trade balance with China amounted to Y. 30,000,000, showing a considerable decrease of Y. 79,000,000, compared with the previous corresponding period.

## Central Bank of China Reserves Checked

The Supervisory Committee of the Central Bank of China, at its 111th examination of cash reserves held by the Bank against its note issue on Dec. 19, issued the following report:

Total Amount Of Dollar Notes & Subsidiary Coin Notes In Circulation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dollar Notes | $28,964,355.00 |
| Subsidiary Coin Notes | 2,677,335.00 |
| | $31,641,691.00 |

Reserves Against Dollar Notes & Subsidiary Coin Notes in Circulation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Reserve (of the above sum $18,014,518.09 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $1,825,765.00 is kept in Branches and Sub-branches, $1,588,-887.91 is kept in Local Banks.) | $21,429,171.00 |
| Securities Reserve | $10,212,520.00 |
| | $31,641,691.00 |

Total Amount Of Custom Gold Unit Notes In Circulation:

C.G.U. Notes C.G.U. 500,000.00

Reserves against custom gold unit notes in circulation:

G.$200,000.00 deposited with

Local Banks @ 40 C.G.U. 500,000.00

According to Article 2 of the Bank's regulations governing note issue the Bank is required to keep Cash Reserve @ 60% and Securities Reserve @ 40% of the total issue. The Supervisors found the Cash Reserve to exceed 60% and the Securities Reserve not over 40%, and certified that the reserves against notes in circulation is in order.

## Shanghai Commissioner of Public Safety Issues Statement Before Leaving

Colonel Chen Shih-tseng, Commissioner of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai, whose arrest and execution was demanded by local students, inserted the following advertisement in the columns of the Chinese newspapers before departing from Shanghai last week.

"Student troubles occurred on December 9. Owing to my position, I was made the object of an attack by the students. At the time, I thought of issuing a circular manifesto for the purpose of explaining my position. I bore insult and kept silent in the hope that the truth would later become known. However, I find that the longer I remain silent, the greater becomes the misunderstanding. It is now reported that a certain unlawful organization is still functioning and doing its utmost to fasten guilt on innocent persons. I have done nothing wrong and I protest against this persecution. During the present critical situation, the people should unite to save the nation. The only thing for me to do is to leave Shanghai temporarily and not to take part in politics."

## Moscow Apprehensive of French Action on Yunnan Border

The recent reports that French detachments had crossed the border from Indo-China into Yunnan and had occupied strategic positions there, were featured by the Soviet press in Moscow Dec. 17 as confirmation of its forecasts that France, acting probably in concert with Japan, would not miss the opportunity presented by the present Chinese situation, for rounding off her possessions in the South.

*Pravda* ridiculed the disavowal of such ambitions from French sources where it is emphasized that the troops entered Chinese territory only in pursuit of bandits. These bandits, the journal asserts, have become a well-worn excuse for unlawful actions and can provide only a very thin camouflage for France's plans.

*Isvestia*, dealing with the statement of the French Ambassador in Tokio that France only had 5,000 white troops stationed throughout Indo-China and could, therefore, not send troops into Chinese territory, insists that such bland denials, ignoring the existence of the native troops, could only serve to strengthen suspicion of France's designs.

## Japan, France and Russia Vis-a-vis China

The Russian press avers that there is an accord between France and Japan for mutual assistance, so that while Japan despoils China of Manchuria the French are to have a free hand on the southern border. At the same time a diplomatic correspondent of the the *London Daily Telegraph* says that Tokyo and Moscow are in accord in Manchuria. According to this writer Soviet Russia considers that her hold on the Chinese Eastern Railway will be strengthened rather than weakened by the action of the Japanese in driving in a wedge between China proper and the Soviet Russian sphere influence in Northern Manchuria. "Moscow intends its tenancy of the Chinese area through the Chinese Eastern Railway runs to become a veritable occupation, such as Japan is about to establish in Southern Manchuria," declares the diplomatic correspondent. "That, perhaps, is the chief reason for Soviet Russia's having offered nothing but the most platonic of protests against the Japanese military activities farther south in Manchuria," he adds.

## Southerners Want Special South-west Defense Committee

Recent advices from Nanking stated that a proposal has been made by the Canton and Kwangsi military groups that a separate National Defense Committee should be established for the south-west. General Chen Chai-tong is suggested as chairman of this Committee and General Li Tsung-jen as vice-chairman. This proposal runs counter to the agreements reached at the peace conference between Nanking and Canton which called for the abolition of the Generalissimo's Headquarters and for the establishment of a National Defense Committee, the idea being that the National Army should be placed under the command of this committee so that the troops could be used only for national defense purposes. The original plan at the back of the organization of a National Defense Committee was to secure unified control of the military forces, but the new proposal for a separate committee threatens to reintroduce the old policy of regional military cliques.

## That School Subscription to the "Review" Is Being Renewed After All

In its Nov. 28 issue *The Review* printed the following item:

WHY ONE SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE REVIEW" IS NOT RENEWED

The treasurer of the Public School in one of the large cities on the Pacific Coast has written *The Review* that the School could not renew its subscription on account of the depression there making it impossible to raise the funds. The letter proceeded: "We have used the magazine in our Pacific Rim Classes and found it very helpful and informing."

The object of the editor in publishing said paragraph was two-fold, to emphasize how hard times were in the United States, and to point out how valuable *The Review* is in school work. But there has been a third result. It caught the eye of a Chinese gentleman in Central China who has long been a subscriber to this journal. He immediately sent a check to cover the subscription in question. The school is located in Seattle, Washington. The donor in his letter enclosing the remittance said that he wishes in this practical way to show his gratitude for having been befriended by American school authorities in Honolulu 30 years ago.

## Sarawak Chinese Send Contributions for Wuchang Flood Victims

The Catholic Mission, at Wuchang, Hupeh, acknowledges receipt of the sum of $3 (Straits Currency), for the flood sufferers in Wuchang from:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lim Soon Bee, | Kuching, | Sarawak, | $12.00 |
| Phillip Su Foh | ,, | ,, | 10.00 |
| Tay Kok Siew | ,, | ,, | 5.00 |
| John Tai | ,, | ,, | 3.00 |
| P. Shoon Lai | ,, | ,, | 2.00 |
| W. Poh Long | ,, | ,, | 2.00 |
| Ong Ah Huat | ,, | ,, | 2.00 |

The Mission in a letter to the *Review* says it wishes to thank these benefactors in the name of the poor who will benefit by their generosity and trust there will be others to follow such an example.

## Rival "United China" Publications

*The People's Tribune*, edited by T'ang Leang-li, formerly published in North China, has transferred its activities to Shanghai and is now published by the China United Press in Shanghai. The current number of *the Tribune* charges a rival organization known as the China United Publishing Syndicate (note the similarity in names) of stealing some of its thunder. The latter's initial publication *United China* is charged by the *People's Tribune* not only with printing an article by Wang Ching-wei without his authorization, but at the same time making statements concerning Mr. Wang which the *Tribune* considers malicious.


## BACK ISSUES WANTED

The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8, | 1927 | Vol. 39 | No. 6 |
| Mar. 5, | 1927 | Vol. 40 | ,, 1 |
| Feb. 7, | 1931 | Vol. 55 | ,, 10 |
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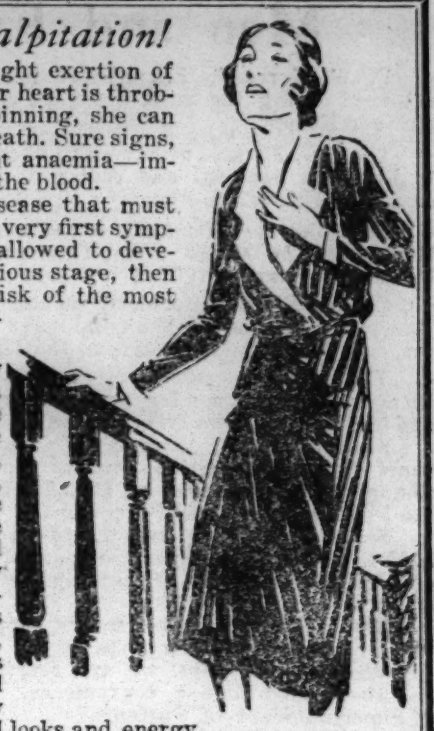
Mail with statement to

**The China Weekly Review**

38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai



*Palpitation!*



Just with the slight exertion of going upstairs her heart is throbbing, her head spinning, she can hardly get her breath. Sure signs, these, of incipient anaemia—impoverishment of the blood.

Anaemia is a disease that must be checked at the very first symptoms, for it it is allowed to develop to the bernicious stage, then indeed, there is risk of the most serious consequences.

It is not generally realised what a large percentage of women are slightly anaemic, this of course, being due to the demands made upon their blood by nature. They suffer from continuous headaches and backaches, are pale, listless and thin, and gradually they lose all their good looks and energy.

There is only one reliable method of treatment. That is a course of the famous blood-making tonic

**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS**

By rapidly creating ample supplies of new rich red blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills soon bring new life to the jaded muscles, invigorate the nerves and digestive organs, so that new strength is infused into the whole system.

Start to-day to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They

*HAVE MADE A MILLION WOMEN HEALTHY, HAPPY AND STRONG*



# LACTAGOL

Doctors and nurses the world over recommend LACTAGOL as the surest remedy which will enable mothers to breast-feed their own infants.

***Agents in China:***

**INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY**

**581 Foochow Road, Shanghai**

**五洲大藥房**

# Men and Events

P. W. Gerrard, Shanghai Commissioner of Police, returned daring the week from an eight months holiday spent in Europe.

The Nov. 11 issue of *Foreign Policy Reports* is devoted to Britain's financial and economic crisis, which is discussed by Maxwell S. Stewart.

The Chinese Customs announces that the Custom House will be closed from Thursday, December 31 to Monday, January 4, 1932, (New Year holidays).

Charles Fletcher, formerly of the staff of the *Japan Advertiser*, is due in Shanghai next week. He recently returned to Japan from a trip to the United States.

The French Concession in Shanghai in order to balance its budget for the coming year will reassess land values and increase the rates from thirteen to fifteen percent.

Shen Chen-fah, charged with embezzlement of huge sums from the British firm of Reiss, Massy & Co., Shanghai, was released on $200,000 bond by Judge Hsu in the First District Court December 22.

Sentences ranging from five to ten years and fines from £200 to £1,000 were imposed at Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 18 on eighteen residents of that city found guilty of traffic in illicit drugs.

The following advetisement appeared in the daily press of Shanghai during the week: "To the Informer: Sir—In reply to yours, we are deeply interested. Please call at our office at your convenience. S.S. Tong, Secretary of Superintendent of Customs."

J. Kleffel, manager of the American Oriental Banking Corporation, accompanied by Mrs. Kleffel and their daughter, returned to Shanghai last week after a round-the world trip lasting four months, by the s.s. *Hector*.

The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, one of the local rubber companies incorporated during the boom year of 1910, decided at an extraordinary meeting held December 23 to go into liquidation as it could not continue business owing to its liabilities.

Walter D. Hines, former Director General of Railways in the United States during the world war, will represent the United States on the committee of enquiry which is to conduct an investigation of the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The death occurred in Shanghai December 18 at the age of 38 of James B. Katz, head of the Commercial Express and Storage Co. He is survived by his wife who is enroute from the U. S. A. by the Dollar liner *President* Jackson, and a son Morris, 14 years of age, attending school at San Rafael, California.

Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache is in receipt of a letter from Riley H. Allen, Chairman of the Convention Committee of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, giving details of the preparations being made for the National and Pacific Foreign Trade Convention to be held in Honolulu May 4, 5 and 6 next.

The death occurred in Shanghai December 20, at the age of 50, of Hugo Reiss, head of the firm which bears his name, and representative in China of the Westinghouse International Electric Co. Mr. Reiss in former years was vice president of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. He held the post of honorary consul for Brazil in Shanghai for many years.

The Greyhound Racing Association (China) Ltd, won its appeal in the British Appeal Court Shanghai Dec. 22 against Judge Grain's decision that the company had no cause of action against Capt. Martin, Commissioner of Police, and Brig. Gen McNaughten, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Judges Kemp and Mossop decided that the Association had a right of action.

Chen Teh-sen, the former chief of the Bureau of Education of the Greater Shanghai Municipality, who had been held a prisoner at the Metropolitan Garrison Headquarters by the order of General Chiang Kai-shek on the charge of misappropriation of public funds, was given his liberty end of last week af a result of the successful mediation of the Government leaders, and has in the meantime returned to Shanghai.

Harry Cooper, publisher of a Shanghai satirical weekly, recently printed an article concerning Sutton Christian, of the *China Press* staff, which the latter considered insulting. Christian thereupon blackened Cooper's eyes and broke his nose. The upshot was a charge in the U. S. Court for China, the hearing being held Dec. 21. Judge Purdy fined Christain G$50. At the same time Judge Purdy told the Cooper that he could expect people to take the law into their own hands if he published a magazine of the class he did.

## FOURTH KUOMINTANG PLENARY SESSION OPENS AT NANKING—GOVERNMENT RESIGNS EN BLOC

(*Continued from page 108*)

Another important question confronting the session is the convocation of a People's National Salvation Conference as proposed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei. Details of this far-reaching proposal are to be threshed out at the Session.

Party Reform: Regarding Party administration, the session is scheduled to discuss measures designed to effect an overhauling of the Party machinery. It is expected that a scheme will be adopted, whereby interference by branches with local government organs will be prevented, while at the same time the efficiency of such Party branches in the task of educating and training the people will be enhanced.

### To Ban Armed Arbitration

The New Anti-War Pact: The session is also expected to lay down the important principle that hereafter, unless with the approval of a specified majority of the members of the two central committees assembled in plenary session, no Party or political disputes shall be settled through resort to the use of armed force.

In short, the task of the session will be to create a new government, both in respect of system and of personnel, on the lines agreed upon at the recent Shanghai Peace Conference.

### Military Recorganization

It is understood that a comprehensive program for military reorganization has been submitted to the session by some of the central committee members. This program, it is understood, provides for the following:—

1. National Defense: The maximum peace standing of the national army shall be 50 divisions, with the division as the unit of the army. A national defense commission shall be established at the Capital, with branch commissions in some of the more important provinces.

2. Police and Gendarmerie: Peace and order in the various provinces shall be maintained by provincial gendarmerie, and in case of necessity, special peace preservation corps (Pao-an-tui). The various districts should also have police and self-defense corps of their own, which will, however, be under the direct control of the provincial government.

3. Bandit-suppression: (a) Where provincial police and gendarmerie forces are inadequate to cope with bandit outrages the national army shall assist in the campaign. (b) District gendarmerie forces shall be responsible for the suppression of lawlessness within their respective jurisdictions.

4. Conscription: The system of universal military service shall be put into effect as soon as possible.

## Verne Dyson Honored by Manila Chinese

An unusual honor for a foreigner in the Far East has been conferred upon Professor Verne Dyson of the University of the Philippines, Manila, formerly of Shanghai. Recently he received a silk scroll which contained the Chinese text of a resolution passed by the Philippine Chinese National Salvation Congress congratulating him upon his Chinese scholarship and his fairness in interpreting the complicated international relations of China. The silk scroll was presented to Professor Dyson with considerable ceremony, Sunday, December 13, 1931, in the auditorium of the Chinese Public School by the members of the Board of Chairmen of the Congress who had remained in session in Manila since the close of the last plenary meeting. Huang Shou Chang, chairman of the board, made the presentation speech.

## America's Foreign Trade Shows Heavy Drops Both in Imports and Exports

The figures of the foreign trade of the United States for 11 months of this year show a drop of more than a thousand million dollars in exports and nine hundred million dollars in imports compared with the similar period last year.

The balance of trade, however, is still considerably in America's favor, as the surplus of exports over imports for November was $43,000,000 while the surplus for the 11 months is $300,000,000.

# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## How to Advertise

*Advertising Campaigns, by Bernard Lichtenberg; Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York City, 1930. 359 pages, with index. Illustrated.*

We take it that this book is one of the texts used by the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The author, himself the Institute's Director of Advertising, has had the collaboration of Bruce Barton, the publicist, in his work. There are twenty chapters, each one having from eight to fifteen listed divisions. There is a topical index. Numerous illustrations of advertisements appear throughout the text as examples of the subjects under discussion. At the end of each chapter is a short section headed "Review", with a few pertinent suggestions and queries regarding the text.

It is almost impossible these days to pick up any book in which Chinese, their country, customs, sages or proverbs are not mentioned. So in this volume in the chapter entitled "Campaign Klan", under the sub-heading "Illustrations", we were not surprised to read: "An old Chinese proverb says that 'one picture is worth 10,000 words'. The use of illustration in advertising is so general and so important that very few advertisements depend solely on the printed word to convey their message. It is, therefore, essential, in making an appropriation for advertising, that the amount necessary for art and mechanical work be given careful consideration." So much for pictured advertisement.

The ancient Romans are also mentioned. "With the advent of radio, a new advertising medium came into existence. It is advertising that 'reaches the ear,' a glorification of the broadcasting of the Romans, the first people in history to work out a system of mass communication. These ancients utilized the services of a professional announcer, called a stentor, as their medium for acquainting large groups of people with first-hand information. The National Broadcasting Company calls broadcast advertising 'the fourth dimension of advertising,' and looks upon the new medium as supplementing and emphasizing the value and scope of other media."

These quotations show very little of the book's style. We found it really as fascinating as a novel. We read it eagerly and felt tremendously sorry for ourselves that we were not in business, or at least able to have a hand in some advertising campaign. We were astonished to find that even cattle-selling by mail-order has proved successful, and the stories of the little tricks-in-trade used by traveling salesmen greatly pleased us.

We submit this in conclusion: the lure and the end of the advertiser's art and intent is his approach to human nature. This means every one of us, and that is why advertising is so fascinating. It is the most subtle thing in business. Mr. Lichtenberg knows this and has written well about it and its problems. We wish we could advertise book-reviewing or anything, but we see no chance. If you read this book, however, we can promise you that your business mind will be stirred, and you will learn a great deal about man's dealings with man—and with woman. G.B.S.

Dec. 20, 1931.

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READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*...If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.,

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

*Don't Dail Old Numbers*

***Check*** *your own Private Telephone Index. The December Telephone Directory contains nearly*

**11,000**

*changes and additions.*

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

*SPECIAL LOW RATES*

**RADIOGRAM GREETINGS**

*For X'MAS and NEW YEAR'S Messages of Cheer*

*Via "* CGRA *"*

MAIN OFFICE:
SASSOON HOUSE-JINKEE ROAD

BRANCH OFFICE:
15 AVENUE EDWARD VII

**CHINESE GOVERNMENT RADIO ADMINISTRATION**

Telephone 11130—Information & Rates

## A Problem of the Pacific

*Filipino Immigration, by Bruno Lasker. University of Chicago Press, 1931, 455 pp, with 18 illustrations (halftones) and two maps.*

This latest work of Bruno Lasker is very instructive. His discussion of this vexed question comes most opportunely, for the matter is one that Congress must consider and decide, sooner or later. At present the Filipino as an American citizen can move from his native islands to any other part of the mainland but when he makes the journey, generally in the guise of a cheap laborer, he soon discovers that in a country already afflicted with enormous masses of unemployed his presence is as unwelcome as it is undesired. For years the Philippine Islands have been a sore burden on the taxpayers of the U. S. A. and the pressure becomes heavier with the advent of penniless unskilled workers each one of whom tends to lower the remuneration eagerly contended for by the already existing multitude of aspirants, both Americans and foreigners.

Mr. Lasker divides his considerations into six parts and thence into chapters devoted to the discussion of the numerous aspects that claim his attention. That occupies some 350 pages, the perusal of which will certainly interest the reader and indeblibly fill his mind with the facts of the case. The other 100 pages are filled with appendices dealing in a more detailed manner with incidents and proceedings which the author feels require development and explanation.

The author does not conceal the fact that the Filipino, besides his willingness to work for a low wage, has certain traits of character that the native American fails to appreciate, namely his contact with and occasional fascination of the other sex. Mr. Lasker quotes Mr. Rowall as saying, "Racial aliens may undercut us, take away our jobs, surpass us in our business competition. . . . . and we will only be a little harder on them than we should be on aliens from Europe of our own race. But let them start to approach our women and we will see red." (*S F Chronicle, 10/2/30.*)

There can be no doubt that the more deferential manner and the occult fascination of the Filipino, especially as soon as he begins to earn money and employs it to get better clothes and purchase presents, frequently produce favorable reactions from some of the fair sex, but at the same time arouse the animosity of the white community generally.

Mr. Lasker does not appear to hold that the Filipino is objectionable merely because he is an Asiatic—which, after all is a most important issue—and in his chapters on the Filipino in Hawaii he admits the admixture of races to be a success, but it is to be noted that the Hawaiians are not white. A real test occurs where a race like the Maoris in New Zealand mates with whites. There the result is quite good.

Should Congress ever pass a Filipino Exclusion Bill, Mr. Lasker opines that its consequences in the direction of political independence would be largely increased. He does not go into the question of the effect it might be likely to exert on the fortunes of the Islands. In history it has not always had a satisfactory result. If an Englishman visits the island of Corfu, formerly occupied by the British, but subsequently ceded to Greece he will be greeted everywhere in the interior with the lament of the farmers, "Oh, why did you desert us. When you were here there was plenty of money, plenty of work and food, but now we never get a full meal."

Mr. Lasker has certainly produced a work of much interest. His study of the situation has been long and penetrative. The volume is well illustrated with numerous photographic reproductions.

R. C.

## The Pearl of the Antilles

*Interesting Manila, by George A. Miller; Philippine Education Company, Inc., Manila, 1929. 221 pages. Illustrated.*

This is the fourth (and revised) edition of this book. It is said to be more than a guide book, and it fulfils this description.

The author is a man of insight and appreciation. He has caught Manila's charm in which oriental and occidental cultures, the ancient bulwarks and modern achievements have mingled for years. This book is a good one for residents of the East. One sentence shows a pertinent reason. "If life in the Orient is to be enjoyed rather than endured, it is important that there be kept alive a sympathy for all things, both great and small, that possess human interest."

The volume is good also for the tourist, though personally we think it *too good* for "the brusque and program style of the rapid-change American tourist." The author's emphases are laid upon cultures and their manifestations. He even characterizes the various streets and their inhabitants: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, American; each with varying industries. His description of Intramuros is historically and artistically an appreciation which shows his own love for the ancient landmarks. He tells enough of the wails, the mysterious crypts now forever closed, the churches and monasteries once so prosperous, the canals, and the old streets to make his readers long for his opportunities for leisurely rambles among them.

Mr. Miller is a musician and therefore his description of the bamboo pipe-organ is particularly clear and interesting. Every one of the fifteen chapters gives us an intimate insight into some phase of the city's history, inhabitants, customs or buildings. If we might make a suggestion it would be that he adds to his fifth edition a short appendix, giving an outline of suggested itineraries for a few day's stay in Manila. This, with an index, would make his book more of a guide, but would in no way detract from its present value as an appreciation and an incentive to out-of-the-way rambles in the home of so much romance and charm.

G. B. S.

Dec. 20, 1931.

## National Flood Relief Commission "Carries On"

The National Flood Relief Commission of China, under the guidance of Sir John Hope Simpson, the director general, is effectively coping with the task of repairing the ravages of one of the greatest floods in history. The Commission was set up by the National Government. In its initial stages a standing committee was set up to control seven departments, namely finance, audit, hygiene, field operations, information, and transportation, together with one which, especially in the early stages of the work, was important—namely, the Co-ordination of the work of voluntary organisations with that of the Commission.

From the first, too, the finance department has been active in raising the funds upon which effective relief depends. Sound work in hygiene has been and is being done. The auditing department has set up a system by which it will be possible to give a complete account to the public for funds contributed.

With the assumption of the post of director-general by Sir John Hope Simpson, and with the emergence of the second period—that of "labor relief" in contradistinction to the period of pure "emergency relief," the Department of Field Operations has become of very great importance. It is under the direction of General Chu Ching-lan, and controls all those aspects which either make possible the feeding of the refugees—as continued emergency in the necessary cases and as labor relief in others—in addition to the engineering work of dyke construction and farm rehabilitation. Thus "field operations" is the task of distribution of the grain to river ports and to grain distribution points inland, then of distribution on to the actual dykes and roads being constructed. "Field operations" also is the actual engineering task—the survey of the reconstruction work to be done, the drawing of the specifications, the drafting of labor from concentration camps to labor camps: the actual labor work on the dykes. "Field operations" is the continued emergency relief, the relief to women and children without able, bodied men and to the women and children also of men engaged on reconstruction work. And finally "field operations" is the "infinite inspection", daily, hourly, of every branch of the whole task, without which no adequate effort can be made to complete the work. In charge of the various divisions within the Administrative Committee are the following: Finance, Percy Chu; accounts, Mr. Tso; hygiene, Dr. J. Heng Kiu; emergency relief, L. S. Cha; labor relief, Cheng Hsi, engineer; distribution, J. Earle Baker; farm rehabilitation, T. S. Huang; inspection, Dwight Edwards. The executive secretary is Y. S. Djang.

## Noulens and Wife to be Tried by District Court

It was officially confirmed at Nanking Dec. 18 that Noulens, the alleged communist agent, and his wife had been handed over by the military court to the Nanking District Court for trial. Noulens and his wife are being held in the detention house behind the district court. No date has yet been fixed for their trial, and it is not yet known whether or not the proceedings will be public. Dr. O. Fischer, Italian barrister in Shanghai, is understood to be acting on behalf of Noulens.

# Who's Who in China

Tan Yi-kung, lawyer; born at Kaihsien, Szechuen, 1885; was graduated from the Japanese Law College, Tokyo; passed the Imperial Examination of Returned Students under the Ching Regime and was awarded Chujen degree in Law or LL.M.; while in Japan, he served as the head of council department of the Kuomintang Headquarters, president of the China Literary Society and president of the Chinese Y. M. C. A.; after his return to China, he was appointed advisor to the Military and Civil Governors of Szechuen; staff member and councillor to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of Constitutional Defense Army and of the National Pacification Army of Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow; since 1926, he has been practicing law in Shanghai and concurrently serving as member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association; address: Chen Cheng Law Firm, 112, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

譚毅公
Tan Yi-Kung

譚毅公，年四十六歲，四川開縣人，日本法科大學畢業，前清留學生考試，得法政舉人，曾任留日中國國民黨參議部部長及中華學社社長青年會會長，後歷任前四川督軍省長兩署顧問，護法軍援陝援鄂總令部及川滇黔靖國聯軍總司令部參謀諮議等職，現在上海執行律師職務，兼任上海律師公會常務委員。

## Chinese at Tungchow Hold Up British Ship ---Opium Found on Board

The British merchant *Wusueh*, with Capt. W. L. Shinn in charge, was held up at Tungchow on the morning of December 20 by a group of Chinese who claimed to be attached to the 25th Army Corps. The Captain was held on the bridge at pistol point for almost four hours and the aged compradore and other Chinese members of the ship's staff were manhandled. The Chinese made a search of the vessel and found a small quantity of opium. The reason given for the rough handling of the compradore by the Chinese searchers was that they believed there was more opium on board than had been found and that he was concealing it.


沈立人會計師

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The Products of "TRIANGLE" Brand are good, soft, clear and smart; suchas, FACE TOWELS, BATH TOWELS and BEDDING.

**Sean You Zoo & Co., Ltd.**
*497, Nanking Road, Shanghai.*

*WHY NOT COME AND TRY*
**THE CHINESE Y.M.C.A. RESTAURANT**
*201 Szechuen Road*
We serve First class European meals at moderate prices, From 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.
Quick Lunch at 65 cents
Regular meals from 70 cents to $1.20
Short orders ANY STYLE
Special a la carte services are also maintained
Afternoon tea and pan-cakes our specialty
*WHY NOT COME AND TRY?*

EAT AT
***Jimmy's***
212 Szechuen Road
*The only American Restaurant in Shanghai*
*TRY JIMMY'S SPECIAL*
Branch at 105 Broadway
Open all Night

*The*
**CHINESE NATION**

**Contents of Vol. III, No. 2**

*December 23, 1931.*

**EDITORIALS:**

JAPAN'S THREAT ON CHINCHOW PRECIPITATES NEW CRISIS:
The Fate of Chinchow
Kuomintang Faces Crisis
Japan and the Nine-Power Treaty
General Chiang's Resignation
Southern Proposals

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The Future of Manchuria
*H. Benson-Currie*
Japan and the Pacific Nations
*Chinter T. Chang, Ph.D.*
Japan and Manchuria
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# Madame Sun Yat-sen Attacks Kuomintang

*Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late Kuomintang leader and member of the C. E. C. issued a scathing attack Dec. 19, upon the Kuomintang in general and certain individual leaders in particular in regard to the Party's political administration of the country during the past five years. Madame Sun's statement follows.*

It is no longer possible to hide the fact that the Kuomintang as a political power has ceased to exist. It has been liquidated not by its opponents outside the Party, but by its own leaders within the Party. With the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Peiping in 1925, the national revolution suddenly lost its leadership and broke midway to its completion. The Party comrades in Canton at that time, however, adhered strictly to his doctrine by which the masses were made the foundation of the revolution, enabling the Northern Expedition to be successful in the Yangtsze Valley within a short period of time. But soon after came the split between Nanking and Wuhan, caused by the personal dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek and mutual conflicts among militarists and politicians deepening the gulf between the Party and the people daily. The Revolution was driven underground by frightful slaughter and terrorism. Using anti-Communism as a screen for its treachery, the Kuomintang continued its reactionary activities. In the central government, Party members strove for the highest and most lucrative posts, forming personal cliques to fortify their positions, while in their local districts they likewise exploited the masses to satisfy their personal greed. By allying themselves with one militarist after another, they have been able to jump to high positions in the Party and government. But faithful and true revolutionaries have been deliberately tortured to death in many cruel ways the latest example of which is the murder of Teng Yen-da.

Within the past five years civil wars and political intrigues followed in continuous succession, with the reversal of the revolutionary policy, each opposing clique capitulating to imperialists, and not hesitating to use forces which are the most corrupting. All that the former militarists and politicians in the North dared not do, has been ruthlessly done under the cover of Party Rule. Is there any wonder that the Kuomintang is discredited beyond rescue, despised and hated by the entire nation today? For there has not been even one day in which the Testament of Sun Yat-sen has been really carried out.

### Masses Deceived

Recently came the split between the Nanking and Canton factions, forming two conflicting forces. Each accused the other and boasted its own virtues. Hypocritical catch-phrases such as "open politics", "democratic rule", and "revolutionary diplomacy", have been used as weapons to deceive the Chinese masses. But in reality, both Canton and Nanking are dependent upon militarists, both are pleading for the favor of their imperialist masters, and both are betraying and slaughtering the Chinese masses.

Since Japan has openly invaded Manchuria, both the Canton and Nanking cliques, facing the national crisis and public criticism, have been forced temporarily to cease fighting openly, and have held a so-called peace and unification conference. Three months were spent in intriguing around this conference, and the kernel of their debates has been a division of spoils in the Central Party Committees and the government. Of the abject misery and desperate needs of peasants and workers, who form the overwhelming majority of the nation, not one word was uttered in this conference. These rival cliques are so completely blinded by self-interest to the fact that personal dictatorship, demoralization of the Party and partition of the country by foreign imperialists have all resulted from the gulf created by themselves between the Kuomintang and the masses. Only a party that is built on a basis of a worker and peasant policy can establish a foundation for Socialism, break the power of militarism and throw off the yoke of foreign imperialism. If "peace" and "unification" go smoothly, whereby each clique gets all it wants, "peace" will mean nothing except a peaceful division of the spoils, and "unity" will mean nothing but a united looting of the masses. It is utterly unthinkable that the masses of China should have any interest in such a "peace" or the nation should desire such a "unity."

### Scores Anti-Student Brutality

We are now witnessing the first fruits of this "unification" in Nanking. Only three days ago, by the order of the imperialist ministers, the "United" Government tried to suppress the patriotic student movement. In less than 12 hours, soldiers and gangsters surrounded the students, brutally beating and bayonetting them, and driving them out of the city like beasts. Many students were injured and killed; a great number are reported "missing." Such an atrocity has been staged at the very moment when a foreign imperialist army is advancing on Chinchow, and when all traitors and imperialists are honored, flattered and protected. This has been carried out following the arrival at Nanking of men who have been promising "revolutionary diplomacy," "national democracy," "free speech, press. and assembly," It is clear that the new "unified" Government, composed as it is of Japanese, French, British, and American agents serving their contradictory masters, will continue to take orders from imperialists to suppress any kind of mass movement aiming at the emancipation of the Chinese nation.

### No Sorrow for Downfall

I for one cannot bear to witness the work of 40 years by Sun Yat-sen being destroyed by a handful of self-seeking and scheming Kuomintang militarists and politicians. Still more unbearable is it for me to see the subjection of a nation of 400,000,000 to imperialism brought about by the Kuomintang's betrayal of its own doctrine.

I, therefore, am compelled to declare frankly, that since the Kuomintang was organized as a machine for the revolution, and since it failed to carry out the tasks for which it was created, we need express no sorrow for its downfall. I firmly believe that only a revolution built on mass support and for the masses can break the power of militarists, of politicians, and throw off the yoke of foreign imperialism and truly realise Socialism. I am convinced that, despite the terroristic activities carried on by the reactionary forces in power today, millions of true revolutionaries in China will not shrink from their duty, but, urged by the critical situation facing the country, will intensify their work and march on triumphantly toward the goal set by the revolution.

SOONG CHING LING.

# Opium Control Decisions at Bangkok

*The League of Nations released at Geneva December 17 the details of the new agreement supplementary to the opium agreement reached at Geneva in 1925, this representing the results of the recent Opium Conference held at Bangkok. As mentioned in "The Review" December 12 the opium conference at Bangkok was a practical failure. The articles which were passed are of little value. Eleven recommendations accompanied the agreement, but these merely represent generally the points on which the delegates could not agree so as to embody them in agreements.*

The first article in the agreement reached at Bangkok deals with the sale of opium under a State monopoly providing that opium be sold only in government shops or in shops under government control where circumstances do not permit the establishment of an official agency. Sales will be in charge of persons designated by the government who will not derive any commission from them.

Article 2 stipulates that persons under 21 years of age will be prohibited the use of opium and further, will be prohibited from entering opium-smoking establishments. This provision specifically defines the term "minors" used in the Geneva agreement of 1925. This article also places on the contracting parties the obligation to impose severe penalties of imprisonment upon individuals found guilty of encouraging minors to use opium.

Article 3 obliges the contracting parties to establish a legal basis for the already existing arrangements for the sale of prepared opium, parties to disregard Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Geneva agreement by permitting the delivery of prepared opium, to the opium works of those states which have established a monopoly in other territorities belonging to the same state.

The document embodies 11 recommendations designed to lead toward measures which will aid in the realization of the conference's aims. They are as follow:

1.—Limitation of poppy cultivation.
2.—Registration, licensing and supply control for opium-smoking establishments.
3.—Registration of opium-smokers.
4.—Adoption of measures designed to divert opium-smokers from the practice.
5.—The annual submission to the League of Nations of a statement indicating the receipts from the opium monopoly, the expenses incurred in its administration and the progress of the agitation against the use of the drug.
6.—Increase of penalties for illicit opium traffic.
7.—Control over opium dross.
8.—Cooperation among the governments concerned for the control over the use of opium and the suppression of illicit opium traffic.
9.—Cure treatments for opium-smokers.
10.—Scientific research in opium problems.
11.—Remission of annual reports to the League on the question of opium-smoking.

The new agreement in its final form was signed in the name of all states represented at the conference. Reservations were made by the delegations of Siam and India to the provision relative to the sale of prepared opium in government stores, and by the Japanese under the provision for severe punishment of individuals encouraging illicit opium traffic. The conference finally adopted the resolution on the subject.

## Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

**Market:** Strong **Business Done 1,600,000 Shares**
December 23

| 1930-1931 High | 1930-1931 Low | Div.$ perSh. | STOCKS | Mon. Dec. 21 | Tues. Dec. 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23½ | 3¼ | 1.00 | Adams Express | 4⅛ | 4⅜ |
| 182¾ | 66 | *6.00 | Allied Chemical & Dye | 68⅝ | 70⅛ |
| 42¾ | 12 | 1.00 | Allis Chalmers | 12⅜ | 11⅞ |
| 129¾ | 59⅜ | *4.00 | American Can | 62¾ | 64 |
| 51¾ | 6⅜ | — | American & Foreign Power | 7¾ | 8 |
| 31½ | 3½ | — | American & For. Power W. | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| 58½ | 18½ | 1.50 | American Smelting | 19⅞ | 21⅜ |
| 201¾ | 115⅞ | 9.00 | American Tel. & Tel. | 115⅞ | 118¼ |
| 132¾ | 65½ | *5.00 | American Tobacco "B" | 70 | 69¼ |
| 80¾ | 22 | 3.00 | American Waterworks | 27½ | 28½ |
| 43¼ | 9⅞ | — | Anaconda Copper | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 87⅞ | 14½ | 4.00 | Baltimore & Ohio | 17⅝ | 18¼ |
| 70⅜ | 20⅝ | 2.00 | Bethlehem Steel | 21¼ | 20⅜ |
| 76½ | 36¾ | *3.00 | Borden Company | 38½ | 39¼ |
| 30¾ | 9⅜ | 1.00 | Borg Warner | 10⅜ | 10¼ |
| 45¾ | 11 | 1.25 | Canadian Pacific Railway | 12 | 11⅞ |
| 131½ | 33¼ | — | Case J. I. | 42¾ | 44 |
| 54⅛ | 14¼ | 3.00 | Chesapeake Corp | 17¼ | 17½ |
| 25¾ | 11¾ | 1.00 | Chrysler | 13¼ | 13¾ |
| 20¾ | 5⅛ | .30 | Cities Service, Co. | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 45⅝ | 12¾ | 1.50 | Columbia Gas & Electric | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 12 | 3⅜ | .30 | Commonwealth & Southern | 3⅞ | 3¾ |
| 2¾ | ⅜ | — | " " warr. | 9/16 | ⅝ |
| 09⅝ | 60 | 4.00 | Consolidated Gas. of N. Y. | 61½ | 62½ |
| 12 | 5 | — | Continental Oil | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 86⅝ | 36¼ | *3.00 | Corn Products | 41⅛ | 41½ |
| 5⅞ | 1⅛ | — | Curtiss Wright Co. | 1⅜ | 1¼ |
| 78¾ | 42¾ | 1.00 | Drug Incorporated | 52 | 53¼ |
| 107 | 51¾ | 4.00 | Du Pont de Nemours | 54¾ | 56¼ |
| 185¾ | 79 | 5.00 | Eastman Kodak | 82 | 83¾ |
| 61 | 9 | 6% S | Electric Bond & Share | 10⅝ | 11 |
| 88⅜ | 3 | — | Fox Film "A" | 3⅛ | 3 |
| 54¾ | 24⅛ | 1.00 | General Electric | 25⅛ | 25⅞ |
| 56 | 29 | 3.00 | General Foods | 31⅝ | 32¾ |
| 48 | 22⅛ | 3.00 | General Motors | 23⅝ | 23⅝ |
| 84⅛ | 21¼ | 5.00 | General Railway Signal | 27 | 27 |
| 38¾ | 9¼ | — | Gillette | 11 | 11⅝ |
| 42½ | 15 | 2.50 | Gold Dust | 17½ | 19¼ |
| 20⅞ | 3½ | — | Goodrich Rubber | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 52¾ | 14½ | 3.00 | Goodyear Tire & Rubber | 16¾ | 16⅝ |
| 22⅝ | 5⅜ | 1.00 | Granby | 7¼ | 7 |
| 62½ | 16 | 4.00 | International Cement | 17 | 18 |
| 4 | ½ | — | International Combu. Eng. | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 60½ | 22½ | 2.50 | International Harvester | 25⅛ | 25½ |
| 20⅛ | 7⅛ | .20 | International Nickel | 7⅝ | 8⅛ |
| 38¾ | 7⅞ | .60 | International Tel. & Tel. | 8½ | 8⅞ |
| 80¾ | 15⅞ | 3.00 | Johns Manville | 17½ | 18 |
| 31½ | 9⅝ | 1.00 | Kennecott | 11⅞ | 12½ |
| 27¾ | 4¾ | 1.61 | Kreuger & Toll | Unq. | 4¼ |
| 91¾ | 40 | 4.00 | Liggett & Myers, "B" | 46½ | 47 |
| 63½ | 24½ | 3.00 | Loew's: Inc | 26⅝ | 27½ |
| 21⅞ | 10 | 1.20 | Lorillard P. Co. (com.) | 13 | 13⅝ |
| 19 | 4⅛ | — | Ludlum Steel | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 29¼ | 6¾ | — | Montgomery Ward | 7¼ | 7½ |
| 40⅞ | 14⅜ | 2.00 | Nash Motors | 15⅜ | 15¼ |
| 14¾ | 5 | .80 | Nevada Consolidated Co. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 132¼ | 26½ | 4.00 | New York Central | 30¾ | 31⅜ |
| 11 | 2½ | — | North American Aviation | 2¾ | 2 |
| 54⅞ | 29⅝ | 2.00 | Pacific Gas & Electric | 33¼ | 34 |
| 11⅞ | 3⅞ | .40 | Packard Motors | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 50¼ | 6 | 10%S | Paramount—Publix Corp | 6⅜ | 6⅝ |
| 64 | 16⅞ | 2.00 | Pennsylvania Railroad | 20 | 20¼ |
| 8½ | 1¾ | .40 | Pennroad Corporation | 2¼ | 3 |
| 16⅝ | 4½ | — | Phillips Petroleum | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 96 | 50¼ | 3.40 | Public Service of N. Jersey | 54¾ | 55 |
| 27½ | 5¼ | — | Radio Corporation | 5⅜ | 6 |
| 24½ | ⅞ | — | Radio-Keith Orpheum | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 54½ | 34 | 3.00 | Reynolds Tobacco "B" | 34¼ | 33½ |
| 63¼ | 31 | 2.50 | Sears Roebuck | 33 | 34⅛ |
| 10¼ | 3 | — | Shell Union | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 7¼ | — | Simmons Company | 8⅛ | Mutl. |
| 26½ | 9⅛ | 1.00 | Socony-Vacuum Corp. | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 54½ | 28⅝ | 2.00 | Southern California Edison | 30⅛ | 30⅜ |
| 88⅜ | 26½ | 3.50 | Standard Gas & Electric | 28 | 29¼ |
| 53½ | 27⅞ | *1.00 | Standard Oil of N. Jersey | 26⅛ | 26⅜ |
| 36¼ | 10½ | 2.00 | Texas Corporation | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 55¾ | 19⅝ | 3.00 | Texas Gulf Sulphur | 22⅞ | 22¾ |
| 18 | 2⅜ | — | Trans America | 2¼ | 2⅛ |
| 72 | 27¼ | 2.60 | Union Carbide & Carbon | 30¼ | 31⅛ |
| 205⅛ | 72½ | 10.00 | Union Pacific Railway | 79 | 80 |
| 38⅞ | 10½ | — | United Aircraft & Transp't | 11 | 11½ |
| 31¼ | 7⅞ | .75 | United Corporation | 8½ | 9 |
| 37½ | 16 | 1.20 | United Gas Improvement | 18 | 18⅝ |
| 20⅜ | 2⅞ | — | U.S. Rubber | 4 | 4 |
| 152⅜ | 37⅝ | 4.00 | U.S. Steel | 39⅛ | 40⅜ |
| 76¾ | 11¼ | — | Vanadium | 13 | 13¾ |
| 20⅜ | 2¼ | — | Warner Bros. Pictures | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 107¾ | 26¼ | 2.50 | Westinghouse E. & M. | 28 | 28½ |
| 72⅝ | 36¾ | 2.40 | Woolworth | 39 | 39½ |
| | | | Call Money | 3% | 3% |

*plus extras

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

*Swan Culbertson & Fritz*

*Investment Securities—Local & Foreign*

*Safe Deposit Facilities*

*New York stock quotations received daily*

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## Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 16th December, 1931.

Events in Japan have been the paramount interest of the week, the resignation of the Government, and the succession of the Seiyukai Party having taken place. Also political affairs in China have been disturbed by the resignation of Chiang Kai Shek and the threatened resignation of Chang Hsueh Liang.

Locally student demonstrations here and in Nanking, on a large scale, seem likely to hinder arther than help any Governmental progress in China at present, particularly in the realm of Foreign Affairs.

The London/New York Cross rate has risen from 3.28⅜ to 3.45. The Yen Cross rate has declined from 49.66 to 43.00 the re-imposition of the Gold Embargo declared, and the temporary abandonment of the Gold Standard.

Silver:—On the 10th inst. opened at 19⅜d. spot and 19 1/16d. forward, and U.S. $0.29⅛ and closes today at 19⅞d, 20⅛d, and U.S. $ 0.31¼

The Continent has been a small buyer: China has bought and sold: America has been a seller. Small offerings: speculators have been both sellers and buyers.

Exchange:—The T/T official rate on London on the 10th inst. was 1/11d: raised on the 11th inst. 1/11⅛d: on the 12th inst. to 1/11¼d: on the 14th inst to 1/11⅜d: on the 15th inst. reduced to 1/11d: and today unchanged.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... ... Tls. 61,758,000 a decrease of Tls. 805,000
Chineese and Mexican Dollars $ 187,980,000 a decrease of $ 1,680,000
Estimated value Tls. 197,103,000 as against Tls. 215,440,000 held at this time last year

| † | Average rates for Nov. | Thursday Dec. 10 | Friday Dec. 11 | Saturday Dec. 12 | Monday Dec. 14 | Tuesday Dec. 15 | Wed. Dec. 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling rates | | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* |
| T/T on London | 1/9 245 | 1/11 | 1/11¼ | 1/11⅜ | 1/11¼ | 1/11 | 1/11 |
| D/Dfts ,, | — | 1/11 | 1/11¼ | 1/11⅜ | 1/11¼ | 1/11 | 1/11 |
| 4 m/s ,, | — | 1/11 1/16 | 1/11 1/16 | 1/11 1/16 | 1/11 1/16 | 1/11 1/16 | 1/11 1/16 |
| T/T on India | 116,700 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130¾ | 127 | 126¾ |
| T/T on France | 842,720 | 803 | 814 | 830 | 857 | 44 | 844 |
| T/T on N.Y. | 32,960 | 31⅜ | 32 | 32½ | 33⅜ | 33 | 33 |
| T/T on Demand | | 31⅜ | 32 | 32½ | 33⅜ | 33 | 32 |
| T/T on Hamburg R. M. | | 133 | 134½ | 137 | 141 | 139 | 139½ |
| T/T on H'kong | 76.5175 | 76¼ nom. | 76 nom. | 75¼ nom. | 75⅛ nom. | 75⅛ nom. | 75⅛ |
| T/T on Japan | 49.930 | 158½ | 157 | 148½ nom | 126½ nom | 122 nom. | 130 nom. |
| T/T on Batavia | 82.350 | 78 | 78½ | 81 | 82 | 80 | 81 |
| T/T on Straits | 133 040 | 122½ | 121 | 120 | 119 | 123 | 123 |
| Tls's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A | 1/10 805 | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/L D/P | — | | | | | | |
| 6m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s N.Y.Lc. | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s ,, Docs. | — | | | | | | |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. | Dec. 10 | Dec. 11 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 14 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion. | | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence | | | | | | |
| **New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | 19¾ | 20 3/16 | 20 7/16 | 20 1/16 | 19 13/16 | 19⅞ |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch) ..... | G.$.29⅛ | G.$.29⅝ | G.$.30⅛ | G.$.29¾ | G.$.30⅝ | G.$.31¼ |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ....Nominal | Tls. 685 | Tls. 656.80 | Tls. 669.80 | Tls. 654 | Tls. 662.80 | Tls. 652 |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100 ..... | Tls. 112.80 | Tls. 112.80 | Tls. 112.80 | Tls. 112.80 | Tls. 112.80 | Tls. 112.80 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money) | 723⅞ | 723.¾ | 723⅝ | 723¼ | 723½ | 723⅜ |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 6% | London on Paris | T/T 88.15 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 2½% | New York on London | T/T 346 |
| London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s | 5 11/16% | Bombay on London | T/T 1/6 3/32 |
| ,, ,, 4 ,, | 5¾ | Hongkong on London | T/T 1/5 11/16 |
| ,, ,, 6 ,, | 5⅞ | Kobe on London | T/T 2/3 |

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

## The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

December 17, 1931.

| SECURITY | RATE & DATE DUE | Price | Approx Yield% |
|---|---|---|---|
| The National City Bank of New York .. .. | Stock | 38½ | — |
| City of Antwerp .. .. | 5 % Dec. 1, 1958 | 75 | 7.09 |
| Argentine Government | 6 % May 1, 1960 | 46 | — |
| Canadian National Railway Co... .. .. .. | 5 % Oct. 1, 1969 | 76½ | 6.72 |
| Chile Government.. .. | 6 % Jan. 1, 1961 | 13 | — |
| City of Vienna .. .. | 6 % Nov. 1, 1952 | 54½ | 11.96 |
| City of Yokohama.. .. | 6 % Dec. 1, 1961 | 65 | 9.56 |
| German General Electric (A.E.G.) .. .. | 6 % May 1, 1948 | 25 | — |
| German Central Bank for Agriculture .. .. | 6 % Apr. 15, 1938 | 32½ | — |
| Greek Government .. | 6 % Feb. 1, 1968 | 44 | — |
| Japanese Government.. | 6½% Feb. 1, 1954 | 83 | 8.16 |
| Kingdom of Italy .. ... | 7 % Dec. 1, 1951 | 83½ | 8.76 |
| Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd... .. .. .. .. | 6 % July 1, 1954 | 10½ | — |
| Nord Railway Co... .. | 6½% Oct. 1, 1950 | 95 | 6.98 |
| Norwegian Hydro-Electric Nitrogen Corp. .. | 5½% Nov. 1, 1957 | 57 | 10.27 |
| Oriental Development Co. .. .. .. .. .. | 5½% Nov. 1, 1958 | 57 | 10.21 |
| Paris-Lyons-Med. Railroad Co. .. .. .. | 7 % Sept. 15, 1958 | 97bid | 7.26 |
| Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.) .. .. | 7½% Sept. 1, 1949 | 43 | — |
| Republic of Finland .. | 5½% Feb. 1, 1958 | 38¾ | — |
| Republic of Peru .. .. | 6 % Dec. 1, 1960 | 7½ | — |
| Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. .. | 6 % Aug. 1, 1953 | 33 | — |
| Saxon Public Works .. | 6½% May 1, 1951 | 19⅝ | — |
| Saxon State Mortgage Institution .. .. .. | 6½% Dec. 1, 1946 | 25 | — |
| Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan) .. | 6 % July 1, 1932 | 91 | 26.37 |
| Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan) .. .. | 6 % June 15, 1953 | 47 | — |
| Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan) .. .. | 7 % Mar. 15, 1945 | 67 | 12.00 |
| U. S. of Brazil .. .. | 6½% Oct. 1, 1957 | 16 | — |
| Anaconda Copper Mining Co. . .. .. .. | Common Stock | 10 | — |
| Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. .. .. .. | Common Stock | 16⅝ | — |
| Belgian National Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock .. | 6 % (Amn. Shares) | 59 | — |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Co. .. .. .. .. | Common Stock | 18⅛ | — |
| Socony-Vacuum Cor- | Common Stock | 9⅞ | — |
| United Aircraft and Transport Corp. .. | Common Stock | 10⅞ | — |
| Chicago Rapid Transit Co. .. .. .. .. .. | 6½% July 1, 1944 | 31 | — |
| Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp. .. .. .. .. | 7½% Nov. 1, 1944 | 5½ | — |
| Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp. .. .. .. | 7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock | 5⅛ | — |
| State of Minas Geraes Series "A" .. .. .. | 6½% Sept. 1, 1959 | 18⅛ | — |

### QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republic of China Gold Loan .. .. .. .. | 5 % 1925 | 60 | — |
| Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped .. | 5 % 1913/60 | 60 | — |
| Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped | 5 % 1913/60 | 58 | — |
| Chinese Government (Crisp Loan) .. .. | 5 % 1912 | 36¼ | — |
| Shanghai-Nanking Railway.. .. .. .. .. | 5 % 1904/08 | 39½ | — |
| Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway .. | 5 % 1908/38 | 63 | — |
| Hukuang Railway.. .. | 5 % 1911/1951 | 20 | — |
| Tientsin-Pukow Railway | 5 % 1908/09 | 15 | — |

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

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# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;*

**PRESIDENT GARFIELD, Oct. 26.**
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Flannel: | | |
| Yarn-dyed | *Pcs.* | 169 |
| Cotton, Raw... | *Bls.* 4,224 *Pls.* | 10,542 |
| Artificial Silk Yarn | ,, | 226 |
| Asbestos Packing | ,, | 9 |
| Canned Asparagus | ,, | 53 |
| ,, Awabi | ,, | 12 |
| ,, Fruits | ,, | 98 |
| Fruits, Dried | ,, | 30 |
| ,, Fresh | ,, | 26 |
| Lard | ,, | 18 |
| Leather, Patent | ,, | 17 |
| ,, Calf Coloured | ,, | 3 |
| ,, Sole | ,, | 7 |
| Milk, Evaporated | ,, | 36 |
| Oil, Coconut | ,, | 104 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 374 |
| Soap, Laundry | ,, | 10 |
| Sugar, Refined | ,, | 68 |
| Paints | *Galls.* | 372 |
| Motor-cars | *Pcs.* | 3 |
| Motor-trucks, Chassis | ,, | 8 |
| Files | *Doz.* | 1,300 |
| Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of | *G. Units* | 993 |
| Machinery, & Parts of | ,, | 23,196 |
| Treasure: | | |
| Silver Bars | *Hk. Tls.* | 305,213 |

**SILVERCYPRESS, Oct. 27.**
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Motor-trucks, and Chassis of | *Pcs.* | 4 |
| Motor-cars | ,, | 8 |
| Cotton, Rnw | *Bls.* 7,136 *Pls.* | 25,545 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Hoop Ends | *Pls.* | 506 |
| Gum Resin | ,, | 3,342 |
| Grapes, Fresh | ,, | 34 |
| Paper, Chipboard | ,, | 807 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 7,774 |
| Turpentine, Vegetable... | *Galls.* | 784 |
| Machinery, & Parts of | *G. Units* | 14,509 |
| Dyes, Aniline | *Pkgs.* 1,006 ,, | 24,566 |

**TOKAI MARU, October 28.**
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Young Hyson, Hangchow | *Pls.* | 153 |
| Gunpowder, Hangchow | ,, | 293 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | *Bls.* 30 *Pls.* | 29.33 |
| Bristles, Assorted | ,, | 6 |

**EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Oct. 28.**
(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, Fresh | *Pls.* | 660 |
| Flour, Wheat | ,, | 1,325 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 302 |
| Milk, Condensed | ,, | 360 |
| Paper, Chipboard | ,, | 277 |
| Tobacco, Prepared | ,, | 203 |
| Wood Pulp, Chemical... | ,, | 1,271 |
| Motor-cars | *Pcs.* | 10 |

**GERTRUDE MAERSK, Oct. 29.**
(Agents: Melchers & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw: | | |
| American... | *Bls.* 1,600 *Pls.* | 3,024 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Tinned Plates, Plain... | *Pls.* | 420 |
| Bars | ,, | 334 |
| Paper, Printing | ,, | 104 |
| ,, ,, (Wood free) | ,, | 1,140 |
| Newspapers, Old | ,, | 2,100 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 2,047 |
| Liquid Fuel | *Tons* | 352 |
| Motor-cars | *Pcs.* | 10 |
| Automobiles, Parts of | *G. Units* | 8,108 |
| Dyes, Aniline | *Pkgs.* 160 ,, | 8,420 |

**PRESIDENT McKINLEY, October 29.**
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black: | | |
| Other kinds, Shanghai | *Pls.* | 2 |
| ,, ,, Hankow, etc. | ,, | 218 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Other kinds, Shanghai | ,, | 9 |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo... | ,, | 254 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | *Bls.* 605 ,, | 595.11 |
| Yellow, Tsingtao | ,, 90 ,, | 89.58 |
| Silk, Waste: | | |
| Shanghai | *Bls.* 17 ,, | 50.11 |
| Tsingtao | ,, 66 ,, | 199.58 |
| Bristles | ,, | 53 |
| Brassware | ,, | 172 |
| Chinaware | ,, | 110 |
| Groundnuts | ,, | 80 |
| Hair, Human | ,, | 140 |
| Intestines, Pig | ,, | 16 |
| Oil, Wood | ,, | 465 |
| Rhubarb | ,, | 9 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 54 |
| Skins, Lamb, Untanned | *Pcs.* | 1,500 |
| ,, Sheep, ,, | ,, | 9,000 |

**RAMSES, October 30.**
(Agents: Hamburg-Amerika Linie.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aluminium-foil | *Pls.* | 25 |
| Aluminium Sheets | ,, | 78 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Tinned Plates, Plain... | *Pls.* | 339 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 377 |
| Starch | ,, | 73 |
| Cotton Shirts and Underwear | *Doz.* | 12 |

**PRESIDENT GRANT, Oct. 30.**
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 2,000 *Pls.* | 3,819 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain... | ,, | 396 |
| Asbestos Sheets & Packing | ,, | 12 |
| Beans, Dried | ,, | 38 |
| Bronze Powder | ,, | 53 |
| Canned Asparagus | ,, | 36 |
| ,, Fruits | ,, | 41 |
| Fruits, Dried | ,, | 95 |
| ,, Fresh | ,, | 25 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 9 |
| Paper, Printing (Woodfree | ,, | 56 |
| Oil, Coconut | ,, | 120 |
| Raisins | ,, | 63 |
| Shrimps, Dried | ,, | 100 |
| Soap, Household | ,, | 21 |
| Soda Ash | ,, | 840 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 8,063 |
| Motor-cars | *Pcs.* | 3 |
| Motor-truck, Chassis | ,, | 10 |
| Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: | | |
| For Motor Cars & Trucks | ,, | 60 |
| Typewriters | ,, | 57 |
| Shoes | *Pairs* | 564 |

**SCOTTSBURG, November 2.**
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Sheets | *Pls.* | 350 |
| Asphalt | ,, | 5,730 |
| Grease, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 510 |
| Gum Resin | ,, | 2,224 |
| Oil, Kerosene, in Case | *Galls.* | 176,600 |
| ,, ,, ,, bulk | ,, | 1,082 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 45,206 |

**BORDEAUX MARU November 2.**
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hides, Bull | ,, | 127 |
| Paper, Bond | *Pls.* | 781 |
| Raisins | ,, | 3,000 |
| Sulphur | ,, | 168 |
| Sugar, Milk | ,, | 15 |
| Timber: | | |
| Laths | *Pcs.* | 498,900 |
| Hardwood Logs | *Sup ft.* | 91,360 |

**PRESIDENT TAFT, November 3.**
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper Ingots | *Pls.* | 1,260 |
| Lead, Pig | ,, | 839 |
| Apples, Fresh | ,, | 936 |
| Flour, Wheat | ,, | 926 |
| Hams | ,, | 8 |
| Herrings, Salt | ,, | 14 |
| Macaroni | ,, | 5 |
| Milk, Evaporated | ,, | 276 |
| Paper, Common, Newsprints, in Rolls | ,, | 3,751 |
| Wood Pulp, Chemical... | ,, | 1,692 |
| Motor-cars, Used | *Pcs.* | 1 |
| Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: | | |
| For Motor-cars | ,, | 5 |
| Rubber Inner Tubes: | | |
| For Motor-cars | ,, | 25 |
| Canned Salmon | *Doz.* | 120 |
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Clear | *Sup. ft.* | 67,954 |

**KWANSAI MARU November 4.**
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods | *Yds.* | 62 |
| Iron, Old | *Pls.* | 306 |
| Antifriction Metal | ,, | 87 |
| Sulphur Black | ,, | 247 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 4,294 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 9,976 |
| Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: | | |
| For Motor Cars & Trucks | ,, | 43 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 600 |
| Dyes, Aniline | *Pkgs.* 111 *G. Units* | 10,192 |
| Infants' Foods | ,, | 1,041 |
| Machinery | ,, | 1,404 |

**PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, November 4.**
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Young Hyson, Ningpo | *Pls.* | 8 |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo... | ,, | 662 |
| Silk, Raw, Re-reeled and Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | *Bls.* 125 ,, | 122.31 |
| Silk, Raw, Filature: | | |
| Wild, Dairen, etc | *Bls.* 170 ,, | 177.62 |
| Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: | | |
| Shanghai | *Bls.* 20 ,, | 20.08 |
| Brassware | ,, | 8 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 7 |
| Hair, Human | ,, | 52 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 50 |
| Skins, Lamb, Untanned.. | *Pcs.* | 1,000 |
| Hats, Hemp | ,, | 6,000 |

**HEIAN MARU, November 5.**
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | *Pls.* | 28,500 |

**BORGESTAD, November 5.**
(Agents: Canadian Trading Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Ordinary, Sawn... | *Sup. ft.* | 3,482,129 |
| Merchantable ... | ,, | 175,050 |

**KUROHIME MARU, Nov. 7.**
(Agents: Yamashita Kisen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paper, Bond | *Pls.* | 225 |
| Wheat | ,, | 107,325 |
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Ordinary, Sawn... | *Sup. ft.* | 264 780 |
| Merchantable | ,, | 68,317 |
| Clear | ,, | 64,978 |

**ATLANTA CITY, November 9.**
(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 17,600 *Pls.* | 54,177 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Sheets | *Pls.* | 4,898 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain... | ,, | 6,808 |
| ,, ,, Scrapes | ,, | 300 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Sheets, Plain | ,, | 7,258 |
| Steel, Bamboo | ,, | 1,676 |
| Carbon Black | ,, | 211 |
| Soda, Caustic | ,, | 1,006 |

**PRESIDENT POLK, November 9.**
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 400 *Pls.* | 1,448 |
| ,, Thread, other kinds | ,, | 150 |
| Aluminium Sheets | ,, | 315 |
| Canned Asparagus | ,, | 88 |
| ,, Fruits, Table | ,, | 13 |
| Grapes, Fresh | ,, | 41 |
| Leather, Cals, Coloured | ,, | 8 |
| Milk, Evaporated | ,, | 74 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 142 |
| Paper Printing (Wood free) | | 81 |
| Petrolatum | ,, | 231 |
| Pitch | ,, | 620 |
| Raisins | ,, | 47 |
| Shrimps, Dried | ,, | 158 |
| Wax, Paraffin | | 1,696 |
| Chocolate | *Lb.* | 644 |
| Bedsteads | *Pcs.* | 54 |
| Motor-cars | ,, | 14 |
| Motor-truck Chassis | ,, | 12 |
| Oil, Linseed | *Galls.* | 225 |
| ,, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 434 |
| Paints | ,, | 45 |
| Varnishes | ,, | 30 |
| Machinery | *G Units* | 6,298 |
| Motor Cars, and Trucks, Parts of | ,, | 5,812 |

**EMPRESS OF ASIA, Nov. 10.**
Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co., Ltd.
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Motorcars | *Pcs.* | 5 |
| Bacon | *Pls.* | 45 |
| Apples, Ereoh | ,, | 23 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 228 |
| Wood Pulp, Chemical | ,, | 101 |

# Chinese Government Railways

## Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

**From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers**

**From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers**

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The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagoda situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "Switzerland of China." Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

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